FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1855.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

(SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 48

MB. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFT's agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFT's long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
ROCHE CONSOLS (Tin).—The purchase of these shares is SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED; also GREAT ROYALTON shares.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

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LIST.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Everydescription of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

M. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, EC. Bankers: London and Westmuster, Lothbury.
Wheal Grenville, East Wheal Grenville, Wheal Crebor, and West Caradon Mines strongly recommended, all being sound progressive properties, and likely to command a market value of from 1 to 503 per cent. more this year.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11. ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE,
SHARES FOR SALE (many others not inserted) for eash or account:—
5 Mary Ann, £10½.
3 Providence, £34¼.
60 Taquaril Gold, 4s. 3d.
prem.
10 Great Laxey, £18¼.
12 Carn Brea (cail paid),
20 Van Consols, 37s.
20 Frank Mills, 28s. 6d.
40 Prince of Wales, 24s.
15 Sweetland Ck., 38s 9d
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

20 East Caradon. 95 Frontino and Bolivia.

120 Prince of Wales, 45 Perran Virgin, 75 Plynlimmon.

Money advanced to any extent upon good marketable mining shares. Bankers: Bank of England. Office hours Ten to Four.

MPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions. Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.

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MR. THOS. J. BARNARD'S MINING OFFICES, 175, 176, 177, AND 178, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE KING SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PRICES OF SHARES THIS DAY.—QUEEN, £2; KING, £1; YIRTOUS LADY, 25s.
The almost unprecedented success of the YIRTUOUS LADY for tin and copper, and the QUEEN and KING for silver, tin, and copper, blended with the amalgamation works, introduced for the extraction of silver from the lowest class silver ores upon the most selentific principles, place these properties before the public, not as a speculation, but as a mining investment.

Dated March 10, 1871.

THOS. J. BARNARD, Secretary.

1 Carn Brea, £80¼.
90 Cefn Consols.
10 Gefn Consols.
20 Ghortales, 7s. 9d.
20 Ghortales, 7s. 9d.
20 Garbeck Fells, 158 6d
10 Carephilly Colly., £2,
3 Cook's Kitch., £20½.
30 Cawhebol Slate, £2½.
31 Deven Consols, £107.
30 Deven Consols, £107.
45 Diag Dong, £13.
40 Drake Walls, 20s., 2d.
20 Don Pedro, £1½ pm.
10 Diceoath, £129 m.
10 Diceoath, £129 m.
21 Deven Corn Corn Corn Corn Crofty, £117.
25 Diag Consols, £107.
26 Gwylyr Park, 10s., 3d.
27 Don Pedro, £1½ pm.
28 Don Pedro, £1½ pm.
29 Don Pedro, £1½ pm.
20 Lovell Consols, 4s. 3d.
20 Drake Walls, 20s., 2d.
20 Nanglies, 17s.
20 Nanglies, 17s.
20 West Caradon, 17s. 6d.
25 West Caradon, 17s. 6d.
26 West Caradon, 17s. 6d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BULILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of :—
60 Trevarrack, 80 Roman Gravels, 20 Cefn Consols, 50 East Grenville, 70 Prince of Wales, 3 Minera, 5 Ding Dong, 25 Polbreen, 250 West Cumberland, 20 Rose and Chiverton, 75 Great Wheal Lovell, 160 Plynlimmon, 29 Ucfn Brwyno, 50 Queen, 200 West Pant-y-Go, 60 South Ward, 75 East Chiverton, 100 Great Caradon, 35 South Merlyn, 210 West Stiperistones, 60 Central Minera, 50 Terras, 15 North Levant, 4 West Chiverton, 70 Great Western, 100 Hingston Down, 200 Kew Beldon, 10 Great Vor, 200 General Brazilian, 120 Taquaril, 70 Alamillos, 250 Anglo-Brazilian.

iew Beidon, 16 Great Vor, 200 General Brazilian, 170 Taquam, 170 Sanglo-Brazilian.

Mr. Budor still advises the purchase of Bwadrain Consols shares. Let ineators compare the position and prospects of this mine with others selling at ligher prices, and they cannot fail to recognise in it a bone Arde property. Mr. Sudge is happy to inform his friends that the mine still continues to improve

THE SHROPSHIRE LEAD MINING DISTRICT,—
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE
LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday,
March 10, No. 625, contains a further continuation of the Review of the Shropshire Lead Mining District. To be continued in future numbers.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST-SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c., of Friday, March 10, No. 625, price 6d, each, forwarded on application, contains important information on the leading Dividend Mines of Shropshire, and the Dividend and Progressive Mines of Cornwall.

W . H . C U E L No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. \mathbf{M}

M R. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in all descriptions of marketable SHARES on the most favourable terms, particularly the shares of Gold able SHARES on the most ravourance terms, possible SHARES on the most ravourance terms, which will be sufficiently sufficient to the Taquaril and the Eclipse Mines, to which his business is mainly directed.

M. R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, not prices in every description of security.

*** Eight edition, "How to Invest, and What to Select." Now ready, post free for seven stamps.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:

10 Aberdannant, £1 3s. 100 Great So. Chiverton.

50 Anglo-Anstra, 8s. 6d. 25 Gt. W. Lovell, £1 11

30 Bine Hills, £2 5s.

10 Golev-Anstra, £8, 6d. 25 Gt. W. Lovell, £1 11

40 Grashwell, £3 5s.

10 No. Crofty, £1 18 9d.

50 Cashwell, £3 5s.

10 No. Crofty, £1 18 9d.

50 Crahwell, £3 5s.

10 No. Crofty, £1 18 9d.

50 Trin Hill, offer wind.

50 West Caradon, 17s 6d.

20 Frank Mills, £1 7s 6d.

20 Roman Grav. £9 5s 6

W. W. Kitty (St. Agnes),

30 Great Rock, £1 4s. 6d.

50 Grahwell, £3 5s.

50 Prince of Wales, £1 4s.

20 Frank Rock, £1 4s. 6d.

50 Rosewall Hill, £1 4s 9

£5 18s. 6d.

W. Dunn and Co. have received instructions to offer 300-5000 part shares in the Liewin Telfy Lead Mine, in Cardiganshire, at £1 per share. The seller of these shares offers to guarantee to a purchaser two dividends of £5 per cent. during the present year, and three of £5 per cent. during 1872.

EVEY facility for the inspection of the mine will be offered.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGERT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
We are prepared to negociate the purchase or sale of STOCKS and SHARES
at the closest market prices, for CASH only.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO, STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. L. late manager of Silver and Copper Mines, Chill, and more recently from
Cornwall, has had long experience in gold mining, and is thoroughly conversant with the Spanish and Portuguese languages.
Gold, Silver, and other Metallic Mines examined, surveyed, and reported on
at home or abroad.
Stocks or shares negociated in every kind of available security.
We cannot too strongly recommend the immediate purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares, at £2 15s.; these should be bought at once for a considerable
rise. This extraordinary mine is yielding large quantities of ore, and will no
doubt turn out to be one of the richest lead properties in Wales. Aberdaunant
and Terras (Tin) should also be bought.

MESSRS, E. BREWIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 18, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C
(Opposite the National Frovincial Bank of England.)
Telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

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and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES,
55, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EAST LLANGYNOO.—We sepecially advise the immediate purchase of shares
at £2 15s. each for a rise or investment. We have 75 shares for sale. From
the important discoveries made, hundreds of tons of lead is opened on. The ore
labeling brought to surface, on taluning rocks of solid lead from 1 cwt. to 7 cwts.
each, and parcels of ore going into the market within a few weeks of the formation of the company, and the adjoining mine on the same lode has paid over
£1,500,000 in profits, we feel assured this mine will be in the Dividend List almost immediately. We strongly advise it to our clients. Investors, by purchasing largely at present prices, cannot fail to make colossal fortunes,
TERRAS TIN MINE.—We advise the purchase of these shares without delay,
being convinced that it will soon be one if not the leading the dividend-paying
mine in the county. The company is limited. We advise only limited liability
companies, cautioning investors to avoid the Cost-Book System as they would
a serpent.

a serpent.

ABERDAUNANT is improved. These shares will have a considerable advance in price, and should be bought for investment.

All negociable stocks dealt in for cash or account. Our bureau of mines and guide to bona fide investments, with price current, will be forwarded free to clients on application. All negotiation guide to bona fide investments, with price current, with clients on application.

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Parties holding mining shares not having daily quotations, can learn their correct market value on application to Mr. Thomas.

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Established 1835.

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East Lovell.
Sweetland Creek.
Marke Valley.

Tineroft.

Carn Camborne.
Bronfloyd.
Great Rock.
Eclipse. Carn Camborne. Bronfloyd. Great Rock. Eclipse.

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Twenty-six Years' Experience. MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

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MR. C. A. POWELL has SPECIAL BUSINESS in these SHARES.

CWM VRON.—MR. C. A. POWELL begs to direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to this VALUABLE PROPERTY. He has business in the shares, and is prepared to furnish all particulars relating to the company upon application.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT, 5, WHITEHALL, S.W. The THORNHILL REEF GOLD MINE has already given £50,000 worth of gold, and its present reserves will, it is estimated, return the share capital many times over. The manager, Mr. William Salter, F.G.S., who is well known for his great practical experience in gold mining, has been in England purchasing machinery, and is now returning to Australia to conduct the operations there, when he anticipates being able to return a profit of over 200 per cent. It is his oplinion that the main shaft is now entering upon a zone of gold quartz superfor to anything that has as yet been found in the mine.

These shares can be recommended as a highly safe and profitable investment.

These shares can be recommended as a nigny said and promises investigated.

AQUARIL GOLD MINE.—THESE SHARES have been MOST UNFAIRLY INFLUENCED, and should BE BOUGHT, from the best authority, for a GREAT RISE.

WANTED, for CASH or ACCOUNT:—South Condurrow. Thereoft.
Carn Brea.

H. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker, 77, Old Bread-street, E.C.
Established Twenty-five Years.

This is one of the legitimately good and well-managed mines in Cornwall—hence the interested and lying abuse towards the property. If "F.G.R." and others would write less anonymous "twaddle" than they are in the habit of doing, and would look closer at home, it would be more conductive to the interest of "One and All."

H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C., March 10, 1871.

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DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Dividend and Progressive Mine Shares of every description bought or sold at
close market prices.

Specially recommended for immediate investment—The Staffordshire
BRICK AND TILE COMPANY'S shares, at par (£2 fully paid). No liability. Sate
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Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

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THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

We advise the immediate purchase of shares in the EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (Limited), at £2 17s. éd. each. Another discovery of ore has just been made; the leader of lead is 10 in, wide, and the lode is very similar in character as well as the lead to that of Tankerville. It is believed this mine will commence returning ore at once. We hear that they will sell 40 tons—their first parcel, now preparing for the market—and carly dividends are expected. This is the cheapest stock in the market. See the sgent's reports.

The TERRAS TIN MINE shares investors will do well to buy. We have only 35 that we can offer for sale. Apply at once. This mine will soon rank amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the West of England. Tin has advanced £9 per ton. This looks well for TERRAS, and from its prosperity mining setts are being applied for all around it.

ABERDAUNANT.—The recent discovery of lead in this mine is holding out well. The lode will yield 4 tons of lead per fathom.

Business promptly transacted in every available security.

The following shares should be purchased:—TAQUARII, ABERDAUNANT, EAST LLANGYNOG, TANKERYLLE, DEVON CONSOLS, and GREAT VOR shares.

LLANGYNOG, TANKERVILLE, DEVON CONSOLS, and GREAT VOR Shares.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9. UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

We recommend immediate investment in the EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINIMO COMPANY (Limited), the shares in which are in great demand; as we anticipated, have advanced in price, and are still rising. Important discoveries have been made during the last few days. The lode in the 11 fm. level is now producing 3½ tons per fm. The dressing of the ore is being pushed on rapidly, some 20 tons being now ready for market, and the quantity increasing daily. At ABERDAUNANT a third parcel of lead has been sent to market, and the mine looks more promising than ever throughout. A discovery of ore has been made in No. 2 adit east (vide agent's report in this play's Journal). Investors and advised purchase quickly, into Mexican mines, the richest field now offered for English enterprise. We are always in possession of the carliest and most reliable information. The GUATAMOZIN, advised exclusively by us, has risen in value in six months from £240,000 to £360,600. We are in a position to do even better with another mine. Confidential information to clients only.

At the rate of One Guinca per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.
Our Circular for March contains mineral statistics of the highest value, as well as a list of approved mining and other investments. Intending investors should apply for a copy immediately. Price 6d., free to clients.
FOR SALE:—4 Minera shares (offer wanted); 60 Harewood Consols, 5s. 6d.; 10 Brynambor, 15s.; Aberdauman; 50 Terras, fully paid; 40 East Llaugynog, £2 18s; 30 New Rosarlo, fully paid, £15s.; 60 Cwm Ricket; 10 El Chico.

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For LATHE and PLANING TOOLS (requires no hardening);

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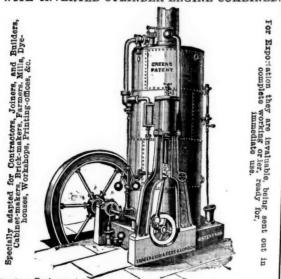
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FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GREEN'S PATENT BOILERS, WITH INVERTED CYLINDER ENGINE COMBINED.



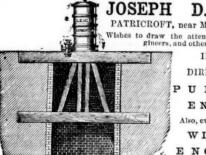
The above Engines and Emery are constructed in an exceedingly substantial and simple manner, every part being easy of access, consequently can be readily understood and managed; they are fitted with governors, equilibrium throttle valve, stop valve, safety valve, feed pump, water and secan gauges complete. The foundation plate answers the purpose of feed water tank, in which the water is heated before passing into the boiler, and also of an ash-pit, and no brickwork or foundation is required.

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IMPROVED DIRECT-ACTING

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DUCTORS. STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's
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J. BAILEY AND CO., FOR THE Collieries of the Bridgewater Trustees, Earl Bute, &c., to indicate the exact height of a cage in Mines.



ng, price £4 4s.; worm and wheel, from 10s. to 30s. extra, BAILEY'S SIGNAL BELLS, 7 in, 35s. cach. DITTO, EXTRA STRONG, 11 in., 90s. each. BAILEY & CO., ALBION CLOCK, BRASS & GAUGE WORKS, SALFORD.

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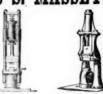
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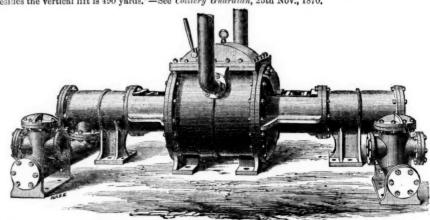
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SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Smith Work, Bolt-making, Punching, Bending, &c. Hammers for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Preprietors, hip Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for use in Repairing Smithles of Mills and Works of all kinds, for Straightening Bars, Bending Cranks, Breaking Pig-iron, &c. STEAM HAMMERS AND STEAM STAMPS MAY ALWAYS BE SEEN AT WORK.

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"The Machine erected in South Wales (at the Broad Oak Colliery, Loughor, near Llanelly), has a steam cylinder 40 inches diameter and two plungers of 8 inches diameter, and is raising 15,000 gallons of water 670 feet high per hour, the steam-boiler being on the surface. This it does with the greatest ease, the pump-valves working with scarcely any perceptible sound. The length of the incline besides the vertical lift is 490 yards."—See Colliery Guardian, 25th Nov., 1870.



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PATENT **PLUS** RESPIRATOR.

Coal Mines, Fire Brigades, Gas Companies, Breweries, Foul Wells, Chemical Works, Steam Ships, &c., &c.

This NEW RESPIRATOR is offered to the public as an INVALUABLE MEANS for SAVING LIFE and PROPERTY. CERTIFICATE.

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Superintendent Fire Brigade, Manchester."

PRICES:-No. 1, £8 8s.; No. 2, £9 9s.; No. 3, £10 10s. Goggles for firemen 10s. each extra. Lamps for collieries extra.

For particulars, apply to-

SINCLAIK,

46. CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER 9B, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. DOCKYARDS AND FLEET.



THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery. As a lubricant it is equal to the best Sperm or Lard Oil, while it possesses the great advantage of being entirely free from any principle which will

corrode the metal bearings. For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character

For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

"Chemical Laboratory, 7, Printing House-square, Blackfriars, April, 1869.

"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation.

"The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Sperm or Lard Oil.

"T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c., &c."

Every parcel of the Oil sent from the works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm.

LONDON: CASTLE BAYNARD. UPPER THAMES STREET.

LONDON: CASTLE BAYNARD, UPPER THAMES STREET. WORKS: MILLWALL, POPLAR

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Dominion of Canada Oils Refinery

COMPANY (LIMITED).

HOUGHTON AND HOWELL'S PATENTS AND PROCESSES.

CAPITAL £150,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, FULLY PAID.

£2 per share to be paid on application, and £3 on allotment.

Only 13,000 shares will now be offered to the public at par. The remainder will be issued rateably to the original shareholders. should further capital be required, at such premium as the company may determine. Dividends payable half-yearly. Shareholders can obtain share warrants payable to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel J. A. COLE, late Acting Governor of New Brunswick.

CHARLES JAMES FOX, Esq. (Messrs. Fox Brothers), Great St. Helen's, E.C.

THOMAS HARVEY, Esq, St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, E.C.

WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., 106, Upper Thames-street, E.C., Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company. (With power to add to their number.)

> BANKERS-Messrs. BROOKES AND CO., 81, Lombard-street, E.C. SECRETARY-B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

IN CANADA:

MANUFACTURING MANAGER-H. F. HOWELL, Esq. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT-CORNELIUS STOVIN, Esq.

OFFICES,-ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON. E.C.

The improvements effected by the patented still and machinery of Messrs. Houghton and Howell, of St. Catharino's, Ontario, in the manufacture of the crude oils of the Dominion are unrivalled. No Canadian oils manufactured by the common process can compete with them. Their carbon, golden machinery, and dark lubricating oils are the best manufactured, and the cheapest in the

and dark lubricating oils are the best manufactured, and the cheapest in the market.

The residuum to the extent of 40 per cent, of the crude oil, which is wasted by all other makers, is not only utilised by Messrs. Houghton and Howell, but the most valuable products are obtained therefrom by their processes. From this waste materia, a lubricating oil is produced which has no equal, either in Europe or America, a lubricating oil is produced which has no equal, either in Groupe of America and fixed oil, that is not decomposed or dried up by the heat of engine cylinders of the state in the produces no add action, that remains perfectly impid at 2° below zero, and that is not expansive to inflammable.

For railways that no equal for economy and durability.

The great objection to Canadian oil has been the disgusting odour arising from the superation of Canadian oil has been the disgusting odour arising from the superational production of the superation of the odour fivariably returns, having been only temporarily neutralised or disguised.

In consequence of the offensive odour the Canadian crude oil selia at only \$2 per barrel, and there is annually a surplus stock unsaleable of about \$50,000 barrels. The United States crude oil, being 'much purer, selis at a hout \$8 per barrel, showing a difference in first cost of \$6, or 24s. per barrel in favour of Canadian.

By Messra, Houghton and Howell's patent still and processes the Canadian crude oils and the content of the co

barrels. The United States crude oil, being much purer, sells at about \$8 per barrel in favour of Ganadian.

By Mesars, Houghton and Howell's patent still and processes the Canadian oils are rendered superior to the American in all respects, and their carbon oils are manufactured at much less expense than the same description of oils produced in Canada or the States by the common process of destructive distillation. By the patent safety-still of Mesars, Houghton and Howell the arsenic and sulphur are entirely removed from the carbon oils, and they manufacture from the crude oils carbon oils, thoroughly deodorised, and rendered equal to the best American white, with a fire test of 120°; they have also lately succeeded in producing a still high quality of carbon oil, with a fire test of 170° Fahr. They also produce the finest inbricating oils, having no smell, which mix well with oilve, sperm, lard, and seal oils, improving the qualities of those oils for machine purposes, and, consequently, largely reducing their cost.

Next to the important object of deodorising the Canadian oils is the utilising the crude oil to the greatest possible extent. The largest amount obtained by other Canadian refiners from the crude is 60 per cent., and their products are, even then, unfit for exportation; while Mesars, Houghton and Howell, by their patent still, obtain a yield of from 90 to 95 per cent; each of their oils, at the same time, possessing a greater money value than those obtained by other manufacturers by the oid mode of distillation.

Mesars, Houghton and Howell, requiring additional capital to erect the necessary works and machinery, and purchase the surplus stock of crude oil to enable them to meet the rapidly increasing demand for their lubricating and other oils, not have agreed to assign to this company all their plant, patents, processes, and inventions for the manufacture of Canadian and other oils, or the sum of \$25,000, of which amount they have stipulated to retain an interest in the company, in paid-up shar

The Royal Mail Line of Steamers, the Ottawa Steam Boat Company, the Quebec and the Allan Line of Steamers have offered to take the straw-coloured oils for all their vessels; and other orders from railway and steamboat companies have been declined from the mere inability, at present, to manufacture to the extent required.

The future works of the Company are to be erected at Port Sarnia, situated ponthe river connecting Lake Huron with Lake St. Clair, 14 miles from the Oid Wells; with railway carriage direct into the works, and having competing lines of railway, as well as navigable water, for six months of the year, thus affording direct communication with all parts of the world. The estimated costs for the land, buildings, and additional machinery is £20,000. The price fixed by the Government for 23 acres of land, with the extensive river frontage, is less than £800.

Certificates furnished to Messrs, Houghton and Howell, showing the superiority of their oils over every other used or tested by the respective parties,

Certificates furnished to Messrs. Houghton and Howell, showing the superiority of their oils over every other used or tested by the respective parties will be found in the Prospectus.

HOUGHTON and HOWELL'S LUBRICATING OIL TESTED BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Extract from Test Book, or Record of Tests made of the various kinds of Lubricating Oils, showing their relative value for lubricating purposes, by the Great Western Railway of Canada (W. K. Muir, General Superintendent), at their machine shops, in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, upon a car axie set in the Company's shops, and run by helts from stationary engine, at a speed or 30 miles per hour, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons weight upon the single journal, equalling 10 tons to the car.

Name	es of Olls a	nd Makers,		Marks and num- bers.	Quan- tities used.	Miles run.	High- est temp.	Mean temp.
George Taylor not lubricat Parker and	Cat 28 mi Townsend	es per hour	chino	No. 1	1 pint	0	Fabr.	Fahr.
				No. 1	99	0	-	-
John Rispin, J. H. Fairban	Machine	011"		-	99	18	1100	970
				No. 1	13	36		960
West Virginia Whale Oil, fro		*********		-	33	51	780	680
Whale Oil, fro	m Stores	Department		-	92	115		760
Beal Oil	********		*******	-	2)	. 92	960	710
Houghton and	1 Howell's	; gravity, 2	50	16 A 27	33	230	710	65°
99	99	. 2	80	" B"	11	230	760	66°
99 .	99	** 2	60	** C **	33	230	730	650
5.9	39		*******	No. 1	**	280	820	690
99	39	-	*******	No. 2	33	230		760

From the foregoing tests the following results are apparent:— That one barrel of Messrs. Houghton and Howell's oil, costing \S 20 or £ 4 0 0 is equal in durability to— 13 barrels of John Rispin's No. 1 machine oil, at \S 10 ... 130 or 26 0 0 6 6 4 ... of J. H. Fairbank's, at \S 12 ... 78 or 15 12 0 4 4 4 ... of West Virginla, at \S 26 ... 117 or 23 8 0 2 2 4 ... of Seal oil, at \S 33 ... 84 or 16 16 0 2 ... of Whale oil, at \S 35 to \S 40 ... \S 76 to 80 or 16 0 0

178 of 18 of

Certificates have been furnished by well-known firms in London and the provinces, affining the great superiority of those oils over all others used by them, which will also be found in the prospectus.

The manufacture of the black oil, under a separate patent, for which there is an enormous demand for railways in America, will be continued, under the superintendence of Messrs, Houghton and Howell, from the residuum, while the new works are being erected for the distillation of the crude oil.

Mr. Howell, who is now in this country, will take over with him to Canada the machinery for increasing the make of those oils, and he estimates that a profit of upwards of 100,000 l. per annum will be realised from the manufacture of 40,000 barrels of black oil oils.

The residuum is purchased for one dollar, or four shillings, per barrel; the cost of manufacture and barrel is sixteen shillings; together 1l. The selling price is 4l., leaving a clear profit of 3l, per barrel.

The Safety Decodorising Still, of which Mr. Howell is the inventor and patentee, has been patented in Canada; and is being patented in Great Britain, India, and on the Continent of Europe.

Licences to use the Patent Still where the Company's works are not in operation are expected to produce a very large revenue; as there can be no doubt that the old mode of destructive distillation of oils will be abandond everywhere, when the new and perfected safety process becomes known.

The following letters have, this 9th day of February, 1871, been received from

The following letters have, this 9th day of February, 1871, been received from Canada, per Nestorian:—

Welland Raliway of Canada, St. Catharines. Ontarlo, Jan. 26, 1871.

To MESSES. HOUGHTON AND HOWELL.—DEAR SIRS: Herewith you will receive a document from our superintendent, which I consider, knowing all the circumstances connected with the trial, the strongest you have ever received. Mr. Pay gave your oil a trial, with a great prejudice against it, and a high opinion of the oil used upon this raliway. I do not say the trial was an unfair one, because both your oil and Leavensworth and Parker's were subjected to the same ordeal. But it was a most severe one, and intended to be such. The mail van came out of the shops with new brasses, fitting tightly. One side of the carriage—that is, the wheels on one side—packed with your oil, the other side packed with Leavensworth and Parker's. The journals on your side never got hot. At first, by placing the back of the hand against the end of the journal a very trifling alteration in temperature might be felt, but that was all. They worked themselves to their proper bearings without becoming hot, and your side was never touched for thirteen days, when the boxes were opened, and the packing found to be becoming somewhat dry, but there was sufficient lubrication in the packing to have carried on for many days longer.

The other side of the car was regularly oiled every morning, owing to the necessity of doing so, sometimes a mid-day dressing was requisite, and the journals were heated badly, and being fitted tight, of course giving your side extra work to do. The trial upon the locomotive engine was most satisfactory. It was carried on for many days longer.

All this was done under my daily obseration, and I vonch for both trials being a great triumph for your oils.

Welland Railway of Canada, St. Catharines, Ontario, Jan. 24, 1871. To MESSIRS, HOUGHTON AND HOWELL.—SIRS: With reference to the oil which

a great triumph for your oils.

Welland Railway of Canada, St. Catharines, Ontario, Jan. 24, 1871.

To Messas, Houghton and Howell.—Sirs: With reference to the oil which you een me as a sample, I would state that our mail van, No. 2, after being roubilt, had journal boxes pasked with your oil, and ran thirteen days without being touched, although the brasses were new. We also gave your oil a trial on our passenger locomotive engine, and find it to be a very superior oil for locomotive engines, and would strongly recommend it as a first-class lubricating oil.

All the letters and original documents can be inspected at the offices, St. Clement's House, where also samples of the oils can be seen.

Applications for prospectuses and forms to be made to the secretary, at the offices, St. Clement's House, (Iciment's lane, E.C., and for shares, in the subjoined form:—

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY (LIMITED). DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Directors of the Dominion of Canada Oils Refinery Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Brooks and Co., 81 Lombard-atreet, the sum of £ being the amount of the deposit of £2 per share on shares of £5 each, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, I request you to register in my name shares in the Dominioa of Canada Oils Refinery Company (Limited).

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

Name in full
Address.

Profession or Trade

WATSON BROTHERS.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

"J. R."—Our correspondent has been misinformed. Capt. Odgers did not inspect West Chiverton for us, nor did we publish his report.

"J. R."—Our correspondent has been misinformed. Capt, Odgers did not inspect West Chiverton for us, nor did we publish his report.

SATURDAY.—There is a fair amount of business doing to-day in West Chiverton, Cook's Kitchen, Marke Valley, Hingston Down, Great Retallack, and Grenville. Taquaril, East Lovel, Carn Brea, and Van Consols flatter. West Chiverton, 364, to 384; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 21; Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; Hingston Down, 15s. to 20s.; Great Retallack, 20s. to 25s.; Grenville, 37s. to 4½; Tidgardil, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Carn Brea, 42½ to 47½; Van Consols, 1½ to 2; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4½; Prince of Wales, 24s. to 36s. MONDAY.—Market dull. Taquaril, South Condurrow, Van Consols, 13d. to 36s. MONDAY.—Market dull. Taquaril, South Condurrow, Van Consols, 1½ to 18; Carn Brea, 42½ to 45; West Chiverton and Great Laxey firmer. Taquaril, 17s. 6d. to 19s. (call paid); South Condurrow, 4½ to 44; Yan Consols, 1½ to 18½; Drake Walls, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Great Vor, 4½ to 5; South Frances, 32 to 34; Uny, 4½ to 44; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½.

TUESDAY.—The chief business to-day has been a further rise of 10s. in West Chiverton. South Condurrow, Rast Grenville, Taquaril, and Wheal Uny shares are also ½ higher. West Chiverton, 37½ to 39; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4½; Sacton, 125 to 130; Taquaril, 20s. to 22s. (call paid); Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½; Sacton, 125 to 130; Taquaril, 20s. to 22s. (call paid); Wheal Uny, 4½ to 43; Seton, 125 to 130; Taquaril, 33 to 4½.

WEDNESDAY.—The demand to-day is chiefly for Taquaril, East Grenville, Great Laxey, West Chiverton, 36½ to 38; Hingston Down, 17s. 6d, to 22s. 6d.; Great Vor, 4½ to 5; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; East Lovell, 20 3½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Seron Jo 2008.

TitursDay.—Market generally rather firm, and a fair business has been done in Prince of Wales, West Chiverton, East Grenville, 7½ to 13½; Creat Vor, 4½ to 5; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; East Lovell, 26 to 2½; Edipse, 22s. to 23s.; West Chiverton, 38 to 43s.; Don 10 10 22s. 6d.; Great Vor, 4½ to 45; South Frances, 31

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. James Crofts:—During the last month the Mining Market has been quiet. Although tin has decilined, no great effect has been produced upon the leading tin mines, for the metal still remains at a high and remunerative price. The half-yearly Dutch sale, which always affects the tin market either injuriously or for good, according to the quantity offered, is now approaching, and the amount is announced to be 2700 tons—nots very large sale. The cessation of war upon the Continent is, of course, greatly in favour of the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although a large quantity was taken by the beligerents for the metal, for although the latter of the metals, fluctuations must be expected, but considering the deciment of the metals. Fluctuations must be expected, but considering the late war, the miner has good reason to be satisfied with the prices that have ruled. The market for copper has slightly advanced, but prices are rather unsettled. In the Mining Share Market the greatest event of the month has been the decline in WEST CHIVERTON, caused in the first place by the reported serious falling off in the mine, and secondly on account of the postponement of the dividend is ascribed by the management of the merely temporary causes—a severe winter and breakages to the machinery. All must admit that the past winter was unusually rying for Cornish mines. For a long time dressing was impossible, and in exposed places, the bardships to contend against were much greater. Still it would have been better for the management of West Chiverton to have held the meeting, and declared or t

Consols the engine-house will be finished next week, when the engine will at once be put in. The dressing-floors are progressing, so that the stamps will be set at work with the engine. There are promises of a great mine here.

From Messrs, Powell, Dixon, and Co.:—Since our last remarks there has been a fair amount of general business, and in particular mines, such as Taquaril, South Condurrrow, and West Chiverton, a large number of shares having changed hands. The fortnightly settlement was much heavier than for some time past. As we indicated on Feb. 25, the price of tin has declined, consequently the leading tin shares are depressed. It is by taking advantage of sudden and violent depretations in market value that large profits are often made by those who act upon a calm judgment, and buy at panie prices. Those who have carefully followed the career of Don Pedro since 1865 trace a similarity in the varying information received from that mine and that from TaQUARIL. The first few months' return of gold were not more than one-half that of the first month's results from Taquaril, that for Feb., 1865, amounting to 1133 oits., Capt. Thomas Treloar's report at that time stating that "the results, though small, were not unsatisfactory, those coming mainly from works for opening the mine." From this comparatively small beginning monthly results increased rapidly, until at one time they reached nearly 20,000 otts. Inasmuch as in Taquaril there is a very large tract of unexplored ground most favourably reported upon by competent practical authorities, and nonein stronger or more unequivocal terms than by Capt. Thomas Treloar, and as the mine at the date of the last advices had not been fairly drained, much less having sunk upon the rich shoots, the recent telegrams, even more than the reports to which they refer, are regarded as at least strange, when contrasted with the statemen made by Capt. Thomas Treloar in September, that "from ocular and tangible demonstration he could confidently say that Taquaril is the riches

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.—Quotations of the Sale on March 7:— Anglo-Brazilian Gold Company (Limited), 12s. paid, 1s. 7d. Great Royalton Tin Mine (Cost-book), all calls paid, 13s. 3d. New Zealand Quarts and Gold Crushing Co. (Limited), fully paid, 19s. 3d. Virtuous Lady Mine (Limited), fully paid, 15s.

BREAKFAST - EPPS'S COCOA - GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bilis," Each packet is labelled—JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homeopathic Chemists, Loudon. Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very light, thin evening beverago

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-CONSUMPTION PREVENTED HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND FILLS—CONSUMPTION PREVENTED—Influenza, colds, and fever are ever prevailing in our changeable climate Though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's pills be resorted to on the first appearance of any of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgant, his ointment should also be well rubbed twice a day on the back and chest; they will cease to cause alarm, consumptive tendencies will certainly be banished, and the body freed from all impurities will be left in a healthler state that it was before the illness. The pills, being free from noxious ingredients of any kind, the most delicate and timid may harmlesly take them.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

PESTARENA UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY,

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday,—Dr. F. F. Quin in the chair.
Mr. J. C. GOODMAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the

Mr. J. C. GOODMAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the produce of gold for the year, from October 1, 1869, to Sept. 30, 1879, has been 22,3994. 6s. 7d., as against 24,5144. 7s. 6d. for the preceding year, the number of tons of ore worked over in the two years being 9639 and 9593 respectively. The diminution in the total gold produce and in the percentage of gold per ton, which is shown by these figures, is not occasioned by any falling off in the productiveness of the mines, but is owing chiefly to the circumstance that in the course of the construction of the inclined engine-shaft at Peschiera, and in the other underground works now in progress, it has been necessary to take away large quantities of the poorer parts of the lodes. At Val Toppa, where no such necessity has existed, the gold produce has been larger and the percentage higher than in the previous year. The accounts show only a small profit of 6dil. 2s. 1d. upon this year's working. Unratisfactory as this statement must appear, the directors cannot say that they expected any other result as soon as it became evident that the wire tramways would not be at work during any part of the financial year, and that the great economy and other advantages which will necessarily arise from a cheap and expeditious mode of transport have not yet been attained. But the latest reports furnish good ground for believing that the difficulties which have attended the attempt to introduce wire tramways into an Alpine district such as the Val Anzasca have been at last in a great measure overcome; and the directors now anticipate an early realisation of the hopes entertained by them when, under the advice of their chief engineer-in-chief, they determined upon adopting this method of conveying the ores from the mines to the reduction works. The works recommended in Mr. Dean's original report for the development of the Peschiera and Acquavita Mines have not been neglected during the past year. But the directors

half-vear's dividend, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, be paid upon the preference shares.

The report of the engineer-in-chief (Mr. Arthur Dean) states that it was hoped in the early spring of the past year the Val Toppa and Pestarona Mines would have commenced to realise the benefits expected from the lines of wire tramway for the transport of the ores then in course of construction between those mines and the reduction works at Pledimulera and Battigio. A very long and severe winter interfered with the operations of the patentee and contractor; and the latter end of June arrived before any working trials of the Yal Toppa line could be made, and the fluishing of the Pestarena line was a great measure suspended during those trials. It soon appeared that the wide spans and very steep gradients upon both lines would give rise to difficulties against which sufficients provision had not been made; and the result has been that a large portion of the details of the gear have had to be changed, and those thate a large portion of the details of the gear have had to be changed, and those thates are not yet entirely completed. The Val Toppa line has brought down between 230 and 350 tons of poor ores experimentally. The entire responsibility of the design and execution rests upon the contractor, who as yet has not, in accordance with the contract entered into, received any payment from the company. The contractor hoped to be able to start the Val Toppa line, farmished with improved gear, early last mouth, and the Pestarena line is likewise in a forward state. Before the lines are taken over by the company the contractor has to run them at the rate of 25 tons per day each during three months to the satisfaction of the company's engineer, and until the ropes and gear are in perfect order it would be impossible for the contractor to carry out the conditions of the contract. During the fluandal year ending September 30, 1870, 884 oss. 18 dwts. 13 grs. of har gold have been produced from side tons of ore educed. Compar orerence snarcs.
The report of the engineer-in-chief (Mr. Arthur Dean) states that
was hoped in the early spring of the past year the Val Tonna and Pestagona

The CHAIRMAN said it became his duty to move that the reports of the directors, the engineer-in-chief, the mine captains, and the reduction officers be received and adopted, and, with the balance-sheet and statement of accounts, made up to Sept. 30, be, and the same is hereby, approved. The shareholders having been for some days in possession of these documents, very little remained for him to add upon the present occasion. The circumstances of the company at the present moment were these:—The board had laboured under great difficulties in consequence of the proprietors not having fully responded to the appeal made to them in the heginning of 1899 for an advance oulties in consequence of the proprietors not having fully responded to the appeal made to them in the beginning of 1869, for an advance of capital upon preference shares, the issue of which was sanctioned by the shareholders. The applications made amounted to 4200, but only 3400 were taken up, representing 12,000l. It would be in the recollection of the shareholders that the directors on that occasion applied for 20,000l., which was 4000l. more than was then thought necessary to carry out thoroughly the plans submitted by Mr. Dean, who calculated that 15,000l. would be sufficient to complete the plans he submitted to the shareholders, and for which he obtained their approval. As, however, only 12,000l. was subscribed, it became necessary to take into consideration what steps should be taken with regard to taking up the remainder. One great difficulty had been the long delays that had occurred in arranging the tramway in a mountainous district; the remainder. One great difficulty had been the long delays that had occurred in arranging the tramway in a mountainous district; it succeeded admirably some mouths since, as long as fine weather continued, but as soon as rains, snow, and ice appeared great difficulties arose in securing the proper transit of the buckets containing the ore; but with the assistance of Mr. Dean and Mr. Hodgson, the patentee, those defects had been largely ameliorated, if not entirely remedied. The last accounts stated that 15 tons had been brought from the mines down to the reduction works in 34 hours, being at the rate of 45 tons a day, but the contract with Mr. Hodgson was to bring rom the finise down to the reduction works in 3 hours, being at the rate of 45 tons a day, but the contract with Mr. Hodgson was to bring down 50 tons per day; therefore, if the contractor succeeded in working the tramway all day the quantity would be within 5 tons of what he undertook to perform. By the accounts it would be seen that the arrears of calls amounted to 1300L, but since their publication that amount had been reduced to 880L. The directors had observed in their report that, in order to considerably modify the direction, they had entered into negociations with the eminent mining firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; therefore, at a later period of the meeting, he (the Chairman) would propose for the approval of the shareholders the election of Messrs. John and Richard Taylor as members of the board. The two great objects the directors had in view were the facility that would thus be afforded for obtaining fresh capital, and also of effecting great economy in the expenditure of the company. These two points were the main objects which the directors had in view in entering into these negociations, and he was glad to be able to state that those gentlemen had signified their readiness to come upon the board, if in accordance with the wishes of the shareholders. He then moved the resolution. He then moved the resolution.

Prof. SMITH seconded the proposition. He need hardly say that

ery unpleasant thing it was a very unpleasant thing for gentlemen on that side of the table to meet the proprietors year after year showing such small results, the profit of last year not exceeding 660l. While his colleagues and himself naturally regretted that the profit was so small, it was satisfactory to know that it did not arise from the poverty of the mines, but (as had been so often stated) to the enormous cost of carriage, and also to the enormous cost of working their principal mines; and not until those important defects could be remedied—it might be the fault of the directors that they had not been remedied as yet, but they had bad their experience to learn—it was impossible to expect those results from these mines which they sincerely believed were to be obtained. obtained.

be obtained.

A SHARE-HOLDER enquired what the cost of the wire tramways would be?—
The CHAIRMAN said the contract was for 3000f, for the two lines. Many difficulties had been encountered, and, he hoped, overcome.

Mr. ARTHUR DEAN said he could not say the wire tramways yet worked satisfactorily, but the contractor was engaged in rectifying those details which had given rise to difficulties. The company had no control over the execution of the work so long as it was in the hands of the contractor. If successful, there was no other way in which the transport of the minerals from the mines to the reduction works could be so easily effected as by the wire tramways. The insufficient funds in the hands of the directors had not permitted of the completion of the works for affording facilities for the working of the miner.

the completion of the works for affording facilities for the working of the mines

Acc., economically, originally estimated by him to cost 15,00%, and two years' time. He had only had 80 00, of the amount, and 7000, remained to be expended, which, however, would cover the extra cost of the white tramways, not originally included; all the works had been exceuted within his estimates. Throughout the past year the principle had been acted upon of charging all costs against ore, except those applicable to the working account of the contract of the estatema Mines. When the working accounts are much work had been at the restatema Mines. The effect was that the Pestatema Mines (Peschlera and Acquavite) appeared to have loat about 2000, upon the year. On the other hand, the Val Toppa Mine had made a gross profit of about 6000i, out of which he loss upon the Pestatema Mines had been paid, as also all the London expenses and general expenses in Italy—say, 4000l, more. The value of the gold extracted and ore at surface on Sept. 30 ult., raised in the year, was 23,431l,, and there was a balance of profit of 661l. If the requisite funds had been at command the present position of the mines would have been much superior to what It now was. The works planned must be carried out to render the resources of the mines available, and as those works had as spet been only partially executed, because the means had not been supplied to execute them more quickly, the effect of what had been done would not be materially felt until the whole was completed. He had been obliged even to suspend the important work of the new shafts at Pescheira and Acquavite, without which the rich rors in the bottoms of those mines could only be availed of at great expense. Those shafts would save about 11, per ton upon the cost of extracting the ores, and with cheap carriage to the reduction works, the expenses upon the ores from these mines could be reduced one-half, and the returns of ore would be largely augmented. In the bottom of the Pescheira they were now winking in the great shoot of ore being when the supplied of the stuff conno

pany by their election.

Mr. C. J. Pall wished to know if Mr. Dean's services had discontinued?

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Dean was still an officer of the company, but he had been informed that, in consequence of measures about to be taken, his engagement with the company might cease.

Mr. C. J. HILL said the shareholders wanted to know what those measures are?

—The CHAIRMAN said they were the election of new members upon the board—men of mining experience.

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Mr. C. J. Hill. said that, under those circumstances, he would move as an Mr. C. J. Hill. said that, under those circumstances, he would move as an elected, from a want of confidence in the board as now constituted.

Mr. C. Hill. said there was no disguising the fact that the intention was to altogether revolutionise the company. The shareholders were worn out by repeated delays. After repeated application to the directors, negociations were opened with the Messrs. Taylor to put the whole concern in their hands, so that it could be worked upon an entirely new principle, and with different management. He had soctohed a great many complaints, but it was no use to go into bygones, rather let them look to the future, the production of more ore, and a very considerable reduction in the expenditure.

A STARRIGOEDER wished to know if there would be any increase in the directory, feeling the weight upon the company by their fees, offered two years since to forego or support on, owing to the transway not having succeeded, they suspended the whole of their fees. That had been the case for the last 15 months.

Prof. SMTHI said he cordially supported the proposal that the Messrs. Taylor should be voted to seats at the board. The fact was they required an entire change in the management of the company, and they did not really know how to effect it, except by its transfer to the office of Messrs. Taylor. They were satisfied there would be a reduction in expense in London, and were led to hope tiere would also be a reduction in expense in London, and were led to hope tiere would also be a reduction in expense in London, and were led to hope tiere would also be a

tion or otherwise in the names of the shareholders. (Hear, near.) The CHAIRMAN moved that Mr. Richard Taylor be elected a director in the place of Mr. Stainton, who retires. Mr. C.J. HILL thought it would only have been courteous to the shareholders to have consulted them upon these matters. Mr. Dean had been their engineer-in-chief for two years, during which period he had had to contend against exceptional trials and difficulties. He had had to put the mines into an effective working condition, from a state of great disorder. When Mr. Dean went there the mines were worked out—that is, there we no reserves to fail back upon. As soon as the mines were placed in a good position, and the machinery rendered effective, other people were to come in and get the credit.

The CHAIRMAN said the board had no wish or intention whatever to say or do anything to the disparagement of Mr. Dean. All the board wanted was to reduce the expenses of the company, and to obtain further capital, and thought the best means to effect those objects was by the election of the Messrs. Taylor. The election of Mr. Richard Taylor as director was agreed to.

It was then proposed and seconded that Mr. J. E. Smith should be elected to a seat at the board, in the room of Mr. Heneage, who retired by rotation, but offered himself for re-election. Upon a show of hands the election was in favour of Mr. Heneage, but a poll was demanded, the result of which was the election of Mr. J. E. Smith. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on March 7, the accounts for three s, ending December, showed a part share) was declared, and 1539 ag the Mining Correspondence.] ember, showed a profit of 533l. 11s. 6d. A dividend of 512l. declared, and 1539l. carried forward. [The agents' report

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for At South wheat Frances incentify, on Monay, the accounts for sceenber and January showed a profit of 104. 108. 4d., which was carried to the edit of next account. [The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.] At West Wheal Tolgus meeting, on March 2, the accounts showed profit of 3484. 0s. 10d. on the four months' working ending December, reducing e debit balance to 2344. 13s. 1d. Dr. Robert Hudson was appointed surgeon of e mine, in the place of Dr. Thomas Michell, deceased.

At the Exmouth Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. Wiend table of the country for the working on Wednesday (Mr. C.

Vizard in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending December owed a debit balance of 380t. 3s. 6d. Capt. John Cock reported upon the vari-is points of operation. The quartz lode north is good for lead and blende. The libute pitches, on the jack lode, are looking fair. The levels and railway are

good condition, and the machinery working well.

At Spearne Consols Mine meeting, on March 3, the accounts for the uths ending Decembershowed a debit balance of 7771. Is. A call of 2l. per was made. Capt. John Wallis reported upon the operations and prospects unine. They have 12 pitches working, on tributes varying from 12s. to

At Gunnislake Mine meeting, on March 2 (Mr. J. C. Isaac in the At Challistage Rathe incesting, on mason a content of the for the four months ending December showed a credit balance of 5331, 8s. 11d. Capts. Skewls and Secombe reported upon the various points of operation. The mine is now getting into good working order, and we have a good deal of ground laid open, but it is of a coarse quality, and the tin

and copper are greatly intermixed with each other; consequently, the separation requires great attention, and the dressing is much more expensive. The value of the copper is also reduced by the mixture of tin. Still deeper levels may show an improvement in copper, but in their opinion it is questionable whether it will not change into tin almost entirely.

At Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Company meeting, on Feb. 24.

(Col. Breat in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 63, 2s. 8d. Capt. John Cornlab reported that the operations have hitherto been very limited, and many tons of lead ore have been raised and sold from a single lode; two random and the chair of the control of the capt. John Burton of the chair of the control of the control of the chair of the control of the chair of the c

exceedingly well, and it is fully believed must lead to good results.

At the Henddoll Slate and Slab Company meeting, last week (Mr. Adams in the chair), the directors were instructed to take measures for the voluntary winding-up of the company. Early in the year several extensive falls of rock occurred, the removal of which would have involved considerable ontiny (3000), to 50001), and the directors decided to restrict their operations to that portion of the voluntariary uncovered. The available slate-rock has been worked up, and operations have been suspended. Mr. Bennett expressed his opinion that the prospectus was not only unfair, "but a great deal worse," and Mr. Southall reminded the meeting that when in 1888 he had expressed doubts as to the soundness of the undertaking, his suggestions had been "pool-poohed," Messrs, Southail, Wilson, and Brinsley were appointed a committee of consultation in connection with the winding up. It was stated that Mr. George Alfred Walker, the vendor, had received for the quarry 10,000, worth of fully-paid shares, couling into value when the company paid 15 per cent., and 10,000, in cash, of which he had expended 5 000, in starting the company. The re-appointment of Mr. Walker as a director having been strongly opposed by the meeting, he eventually withdrew. The suggestion to purchase the adjoining property, also belonging to Mr. Walker, was not favourably received, to be presented

The report of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), to be presented at Manchester on Wednesday, recommends a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bouns of 2l. per share, leaving 3848l. to be carried forwar'.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices, Gresham-house, on Wednesday. The profit and loss account for the three months ending December shows:

Mine cost £3787 9 9

Merchants' bills 2099 10 5

Dues 249 11 5

Sundries 279 3 4=£6406 14 11

Black tha sold, December £2691 13 9

Ditto January 1657 19 9

Tribute and royalty on tin sold from 131 12 1

Roseladdon, &c. 74 1 3= 4555 6 10

THE TERRAS TIN MINE.

March 8.—The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level, on Edwards's lode, is not so good as last reported on; we have been anticipated by the old men, they having worked down to within a few fathoms of the back of the 20. The water is falling back, and we shall be in a position to resume the driving of the 20 fathom level in a short time. The deep level on the elvan has improved, and is now producing some good tinstuff. We have just passed through a very promising east and west lode, containing tin of value. The presence of this tode was unknown to us up to within the last few days; we shall, however, as we proceed with the driving intersect most of our east and west lodes, and there is little doubt but they will favourably affect the character of the lover, as in the present instance. We are now stoping the back of the deep level, our in the transmit of the deep level, our in the last few days; we shall, however, as we proceed with the down, and in course of working. The open breast quarry, or the elvan at surface, is much the same as when last reported on. We have commenced to sink the new engines of working. The open breast quarry, or the elvan at surface, is much the same as when last reported on. We have commenced in all the other necessary buildings, are being proceed with as fast as possible. We commence our work at the earliest copertunity, in order to complete it in the most favourable season of the year. Notine will be lost in sluking the shaft; our object will be to get down as only suppossible, and open up on the east and west lodes, of which there are many. We have recently opened up a shaft on the north part of the mine, and are now cross-cutting towards Elekard's lode, which has been extensively worked upon by the old men for upwards of 20 funs. In length. We are also working on the course of one of our caunter lodes north, and this has also been extensively wrough one of one of our caunter lodes north, and this has also been extensively wrough to down, which we consider a very interesting point, no March 8.—The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level, on Edwards's

MINING IN NEW MEXICO.-The diamond fields of Africa are not MINING IN New Mexico.—The diamond fields of Africa are not more inspiring to correspondents than the silver finds of the West. A miner at Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico, writes of "finds" of almost incredible richness. The quartz is shown to yield on an average \$300 a ton, and this with imperfect mechanical, orushing, and washing contrivances. The mines themselves, in the neighbourhood of Silver City, and for hundreds of miles surrounding, are the richest and capable of being made the most prolific in the world. Aside from the silver ore and quartz proper, which run through an immense stretch of what is described as silver hills, there are vast beds of chloride of silver covering the plains, yielding the handsome return of \$20,000 to the ton. Their extent, as far as prospected, beds of chloride of silver covering the plains, yielding the handsome return of \$20,000 to the ton. Their extent, as far as prospected, embraces two square miles, containing untold millions of dollars, which, when taken out by capitalists, will make this territory the richest and liveliest in the Union. It far exceeds anything ever seen at White Pine or any other locality. Experienced miners pronounce it the richest ore ever discovered; besides, there is an abundance of water at the foot of these silver hills, in a beautiful valley, called Silver Flat Valley. Wood is plentiful, and altogether it is destined to astonish the world within the next year. A private letter, from which the Santa Fo New Mexican has taken a few extracts, says:—"As to our new mines in Grant county, I may say, judging from what I have seen, and from the opinions of men who are experienced in this class of mines, they are perhaps, without any doubt, the richest ever found in the United States. Comstock and White Pine are far in the background. Many obstacles are, however, in the way, and much money will have to be expended ere any yield can be expected. These leads can be seen for fifteen miles, so the greater wonder that they were not previously discovered. Without doubt I think in five or six years we shall have a large American. greater wonder that they were not previously discovered. Without doubt I think in five or six years we shall have a large American population here, and a city as large as Denver. It is a real Godsend to this hitherto Godforsaken country."

ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY. —In last week's Journal we directed attention to this undertaking. Advices have since been received, to Jan. 26, from Mr. J. P. Clemes, the manager, from which it appears that the reserves are beginning the manager, from which it appears that the reserves are beginning to assume such proportions as to warrant the sanguine expectations formed of their great value. The boldings on the length of the lode are above 3000 ft., and of this less than 500 ft. are developed, and which shows in Tritto 242 ft. of vein, averaging 18 ft. wide, and worth 761 per cubic fathom. Here a shaft is being sunk 100 ft. below the tunnel, which will give backs worth more than the espital of the company, besides the stoping ground overhead. In the Providencia holding, adjoining the Trito, the lode has been proved as far as they have driven—a distance of 10 ft., showing that longitudinally it is more uniformly productive at thi-depth, (say) 450 ft., than at the surface. The backs at this point show over 200 ft. of ore above the present workings. The lode is very large; its width cannot be ascertained until the east wall is reached; its very large; its width cannot be ascertained until the east wall is reached; its very large stimated at \$500 per cubic fathom. With 10 to 15 heads of stamps the production from Tirito alone has been about \$110,000, of which \$45,000 is not profit. Now 15 heads more of stamps are immediately to be added, being aiready in the neighbourhood, making 30 heads, which will more than proportionably increase the returns; and additional stamps will still be needed, as the resources of the mine show more ore than these can possibly crush. The future of these mines appears to be worthy of the best consideration of bona fide investors.

FOREIGN MINES.

of the mine appears to be worthy of the best consideration of bonn fide investors, mine appears to be worthy of the best consideration of bonn fide investors, mine appears to be worthy of the best consideration of bonn fide investors, mine appears to be worthy of the best consideration of the worth of t

with 15 to 16 cope for a the columns and productive long of one per fathers. The lock of the safety of the cope of

worth 12 dwts, per ton. The stopes in the back of the 16 fm. level yields 6 tons per fathom, worth 18 dwts, per ton.—Acquavite: The 23 end driving south is unproductive, but favourable for driving. The stope in the bottom behind this end yields 7 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwts, per ton. From the stopes in the bottom of this level we are at present driving north; this end yields 7 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwts, per ton. From the stopes in the bottom of this level we are at present driving north; this end yields 7 tons per fathom, worth 10 z, per ton. The 32 end south yields 2½ tons per fathom, worth 10 z, per ton. The 35 end south yields 4 tons per fathom, worth 10 z, per ton. The 55 end south yields 4 tons per fathom, worth 10 z, per ton. The 55 end south yields 4 tons worth 15 dwts, per ton.—Surface: The removing of the old walls around to Beck shaft is not progressing so fast as we would wish, owing to the fath Beck shaft is not progressing so fast as we would wish, owing to the fath Beck shaft is not progressing so fast as a trial of the core this week. The rise in the back of No. 4 level, on the side lode, yields 2 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. per ton. The rise from No. 3 level, on the side lode, yields 2 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. per ton. The rise from No. 3 level, on the side lode, has been communicated with the end north from the fourth cross-cut east, in No. 2 level, and has given good ventilation. We shall this month resume stoping north of the rise in the back of No. 3, where the lode yields 8 tons per fathom, worth 18 dwts. per ton. The lode in the end, driving north of the second cross-cut west, yields 10 tons per fathom, worth ½ oz. per ton. No change in either of the cross-cuts driving east and west in this level. The stopes north of winze in the bottom of No. 2 level, yields 12 tons per fathom, worth 12 dwts, per ton. No. 1 stope in the back of this level yields 10 tons per fathom, worth 12 dwts, per ton. No. 3 stopes yield 6 tons per fathom, worth 16 dwts. per ton. The consecutive per ton. N

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

Cumborne, March 9.—The Mining Market during the week has been quiet, and in most cases prices have receded, owing to the flatness of the tin market, and the near approach of the Banca sale. The mines chiefly dealt in have been Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, East Grenville, Wheal Grenville, North Crofty, East Stoon, East Pool, South Condurrow, Wheal Uny, East Lovell, Great Wheal Vor, Caru Camborne, Wheal Margaret, and South Crofty. Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 20, firm; the mine is looking well throughout. Tincroft, 44½ to 45; these shares have been flat, but it is quite a market operation; the mine never looked better than at present. East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; thee course of ore recently cut in the 95 fm. level still continues to look well. Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 4. North Crofty, 2 to 2½; these shares have been flat; they have not cut the lode in the cross-cut driving from Praed's shaft, but expect to do so daily. East Pool, 11½ to 11½; the mine is looking well; at the meeting, to be held next week, a dividend of 5s, per share will be declared. South Condurrow, 4½ to 4¼; this mine is spoken very highly of by everyone that has seen it, and there is no doubt but that it will be the prize of this year; they are opening out good ground, and increasing their sales of tin, and the lodes continue to improve at every point. Wheal Uny, 4¾ to 5; this is opening up a good mine also; at the meeting, to be held shortly, a dividend of 5s, per share is spoken of. East Lovell, 27 to 27½. Great Wheal Vor, 4½ to 46; at a special meeting, held yesterday, in London, a call of 5t, per share was made. South Frances, 31½ to 32½ can Cambonne, 2 to 2½; wheal Margaret, 10 to 11. South Crofty, 11 to 11½, with a demand, on a reported improvement for tin; there is no tsufficient soen as yet to give particulars.

Improvement for tin; there is not sufficient seen as yet to give particulars.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—The company expect to get possession of their property in the course of a very little time now, as they have received telegraphic communication that the titles, &c., are under investigation.

THORNHILL REEF (Gold).—The manager, Mr. Salter, having completed his arrangements for the purchase of machinery, leaves next week for Australia. During his stay in England he has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and all who have had an opportunity of conversing with him cannot but have been struck with his thorough practical knowledge of Australian gold mining. As far as opinions can be formed, this mine is considered by all who have carefully looked into it as a first-rate property. The reserves are very large, and Mr. Salter is very sanguine, from the improvement which has taken place in his last sink of 60 feet in the main shaft, that he is entering upon a rich and permanent run of gold quartz, superior to anything that has as yet been found in the mine.

NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—The 230 yard level is just entering upon the run of ore ground met with in the levels above. This run of ore was

NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—The 230 yard level is just entering upon the run of ore ground met with in the levels above. This run of ore was first found in the 124 yard level, and has continued steadily down, increasing in length and value. At Mytton Dingle the lode will be cut in the cross-cut in about 35 attoms further driving, at a point about 25 attoms below the upper adit, where was found a run of ore nearly 30 fathoms long, setting down and improving from surface. In the sump sunk in this adit about 6 or 7 fathoms, the lode is worth 1½ ton to the fathom. Looking at what the surrounding miles are doing—Snailbeach, Tankerville, and Roman Gravels—It seems scarcely possible that New Central Snailbeach should prove otherwise than a rich mine. There are only 12,00 shares in the mine, of 11. each, fully paid. The new machinery will be completed this month, when regular sales of ore will commence. BRYNAMBOR.—The mine has been unwatered about three weeks, since which every exertion has been made by the directors to ascertain for them

THE CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE

This property, once known as the Royalton, is now again in full work. The company has been registered under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867. The vendor guarantees a dividend of 10 per cent. for three years.

To show how far the company were right in purchasing this property, it may be stated that, at a cost of less than £100, £250 of tin has been sold, and, as the works were left in such a sad state, the mine can only just be said to have started; however, now the works both at surface and underground are all in splend d working order, and there is a good batch of tin well on for the next sale. It is a well-known fact that the tin from this mine (and over £10,000 has been sold) is of the very highest quality, and brings the highest price of the market. Nearly all the work is done by contract, and the men carn good wages. The quantity of tin-bearing stoff in reserve is enormous, and will last at the present rate of consumption for some dozena of years.

Views have been taken of the surface-works of the mine, and may be obtained by shareholders on application to Mr. G. H. POULTON, of Torquay, who also has the remaining unplaced shares for sale at £2 each, fully paid.

The report of the captain will be found in the usual column, and is well worthy of porusal.

I. TAYLOR AND CO.

J. TAYLOR AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, MINE AGENTS, &c., MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET,

MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET,

MANCHESTER.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY

This mine continues to improve, and, as it is now altogether out of the category of speculative mines, presents a very rare opportunity for investment. We can strongly recommend it to the investing public as a mine out of which very large profits may be made. We invite capitalists and others who wish to realise large profits to inspect the stones of solid lead ore now on view at our offices at the above address, weighing from 1 cwt. to 6½ cwts., out of a lode valued at £100 per fm. There are five other powerful and well-defined lodes, two or three of which are in good ore, one yielding 2½ tons per fm. Taking into consideration the short time the company has been in existence, we do not know another in the kingdom presenting advantages anything approaching this mine.

We strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present low price at which they are offered, as we feel fully convinced that they will soon realise five or ist times their present price.

The mine has been inspected by four or five first-class mining engineers—among whom is Capt. Thomas, for 20 years agent for the celebrated Llangynog Mine, which has paid in royalty alone over £800,000, and rai-ed ore to the value of more than £6,000,000 storling—all of whom agree that it is likely to become a lasting dividend-paying mine. Capt. Thomas and Capt. Julian—both of whom have had great experience in Welsh mining—consider it to be one of the best mines in the Principality of Wales.

A further discovery has been made. The agent reported on the 10th February that, in sinking a winze in the 11 fathom level on the south lode, he had cut a body of solid lead 8 in. thick, and expected further improvement. This only tends to prove the correctness of the opinions expressed when this proporty was first introduced to the public.

On the 22nd of February he further reported:—"The lode in the 11 fm. level end west is a splendid

A few shares may now be obtained, at £2 15s, per share, by early application to desgrs, J. TAYLOR and Co., Mining Evelance and Price and Society of the carry application to A few shares may now be obtained, at £2 15s, per share, by early application to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and CO., Mining Exchange, South King-street, Manchester. J. TAYLOR and CO. have also FOR SALE FIF! Y SHARES in the CWM RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at £4 per share. At this mine the water-wheel, drawing machine, and crusher, which have for some time past been under preparation, are now nearly completed, and it is expected that sales of ore will very soon be made. Dressing operations have been going on for some time past.

The Cwm Ricket is in close proximity to the Van Mine, the shares of which have within a very short time advanced from £4 5s. to over £53 per share.

THE CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES.-ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, R.C.

Capital £12,500, in 12,500 shares of £1 each, fully paid up. Further issue of 3000 paid-up shares of £1 each at par, for the erection of crushing and dressing machinery.

A report has been made by Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, the celebrated mining engineer, on this most extraordinary property, a copy of which can be had at the company's offices.

Messrs. Claudet's assay of the copper and lead gave the following

	odes :	
1	No. 1Lead 3	0.0 per cent.
	Silver 1:	2 ozs. 5 dwts. 0 grs. per ton.
- 1	No. 2Lead 1	1.4 per cent.
	Silver 11	
1	No. 3Lead 25	9.1 per cent.
-	Silver 12	
1	No. 4Copper 36	
	Silver 4	ozs. 11 dwts. 3 grs. per ton.
	Carbonic acid 4	
1	No. 5Copper 12	
_	Silver 7	ozs. 3 dwts. 11 grs. per tou.
1	No. 6,-Silver 8	ozs. 2 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.
	No. 7Copper 24	
-		•

Applications for the further issue of shares must be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, accompanied by the sum of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WESTER HOSWYDDOLMING
is situate a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLLETH, and is
locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE.
Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a
number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyllife,
Rhoswyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the
lodes traversing these setts, and from which their valuable returns of ore are
procured, converge in West Rhoswyddol setts, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.
Measrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

R. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, C. Established Twenty Years, Thirteen at the above address. Mr. S. transacts every Description of Business in the Purchase and Sale of hares in Banks, Canals, Mines, Railways, Bridges, Insurances, and all other rittsh and Foreign Stocks.

British and Foreign Stocks. He will give every information as to the position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, either personally or by letter; and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his periodical visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to furnish the most reliable information as to the numerous mines and Wales, to furnish the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He is prepared to give the best advice as to investment in mines, when to buy and sell, and if necessary inspect them himself, as in all cases he whishes to guide his clients by the intrinsic value of properties; and will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies. Fee, £2 2s. j Mr. SPARGO has published the following works:

MI. DI MIEGO BIE	paononea ene re		2 2020		-	
Statistics and	Joservations upor	the Mines of Cornwall,		price	28.	€
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1860,	12	58.	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1862,	2.3	58.	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1864.	23	5s.	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1865,	22	58.	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1867.	22	Sa.	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1868.		58.	
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LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,—
4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1859.
ANALYSES and REPORTS on METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily accended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.O.S., Member of the Chemical Society
Paris, &c.

Mining Correspondenge.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES,

ABBRDAUNANT.—H. Francis, March 6: We have met with a nice discovery of ore in the stopes in the back of No. 2 adit east; these stopes last report day were looking very poor; we have to-day a lode here worth 30 owts. of lead ore per fathom. We have also a decided improvement in the lode in the north side of No. 2 adit east. We have a really fine lode here, and, taking all things together. I never saw the mine looking so well.

ASSHETON.—Wm. Johns, Wm. Tipton, March 7: Mawr Shaft: We have cleared out the 8 fm. level below the adit west to the choke where the timber is broken down; so far the lode is standing all in whole in the bottom of the level, worth full 20 ewts. of lead ore per fathom. The shaft is cleared below this level about 2 fms., where the lode is also worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; this we consider a very important discovery. In No. 2 wings the lode is improved, yielding about 15 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. All other places much the same as stated in our last report. We are in the way of decising a parcel of lead for the market.

yleaning as stated in our last report. We are in the way of dressing a parcel of lead for the market.

PI_AEN CAELAN.—John Evans, March 8: The ground in the shaft sinking from the 10 to the 20, below adit, is still hard and short for breaking; progress slow. The 10 east has very much improved since my last, and it is now again yielding fully 30 cwts, of lead ore per fathom, and shows signs of further improvement. The drivage cast of the old adit, and west of main adit, to open a direct communication from the latter, is also in a hard channel of ground; however, we have only about 9 ft, to hole. By the cross-cut north from the old adit we have cut the south wall of the north lode; it was only done yesterday, and a week or a fortunght will throw more light on this place. Surface operations progress well, and the greater part of the steam-engine will be up by the end of this week.

REONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, March 8: Settings for March: No. 1 Shaft, South

and week or a fortnight will throw more light to this place. Surface operations progress well, and the greater part of the steam-engine will be up by the end of this week.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, March 8; Settings for March: No. 1 Shaft, South Lode: Four men to drive the 35 end west from this shaft, at 200s, per fathom, stent 2 fms.; the part of the lode opened on by this lovel is composed of killas and spar, spotted with lead ore; the ground here keeps exceedingly hard; in fact, too hard for the production of any great amount of mineral, but I hope to have a change shortly.—No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: Six men to drive the 84 west from whize at 210s, per fathom, stent 2 fms.; the part of the lode which is being driven on by this level is chiefly composed of killas of a dark nature, carrying a little ore, but not to value; this level is extended from whize nearly 6 fms., and, taking into consideration the dlp of the rich body of ore gone down in the sole of the upper level (the 73), this cad is now sufficiently advanced to catch that body of ore in its dlp west. You are aware that this lode is one of great width, being over 7 fms. wide, and a level opened about 4 ft. wide is no trial whatever for such a large lode, and it is possible there may be a great body of ore standing either to the north or the south of this level, or on both sides. To prove this, the lode must be stoped away to its full width, and in a day or two I Intend to put six men to stope the lode to the west of winze accordingly. Four men to drive the 73 end, at 190s, per fathom, stent 2 fms.; lode worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom. Ten men to stope the lode to the east of winze, under the 62, at 55s, per fathom, stent 3 fms. We have a nice bunch of ore here, worth 1½ ton per cubic fathom. A refluence of the lode to the cast of winze, under the 62, at 160s, per fathom, stent 3 fms. We have a nice bunch of ore here, worth 1½ to per cubic fathom. A refluence of the surface, in the continuous of lead ore, for sale the 20th inst.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—John R

thing. We are now preparing to sink the engine-shaft. All things are going on very well.

OHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, March 4: The 105 to drive west by six men, at 3l, per fathom—a very kindly lode. The 9t to drive west by six men, at 3l, per fathom; lode worth 10 cwts, of lead per fathom. A stope in back of the 95, west of rise, by six men, at 2l. 10s, per fathom; lode worth 21 cwts, of lead per fathom. A stope in back of the 95 east by six men, at 2l. 10s, per fathom; lode worth 15 cwts, per fathom. A rise in back of the 95 by six men, at 3l. 10s, per fathom; lode worth 10 cwts, of lead per fathom. The 95 to drive east by two men and two boys, at 2l. 15s, per fathom; lode worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. A stope in the back of the 85 west by six men, at 2l. 15s, per fathom; lode worth 15 cwts, of lead per fathom. A stope in the back of the 85 by six men, at 2l. 15s, per fathom; lode worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. A winze to sink in the bottom of the 85 by six men, at 4l. per fathom; lode worth 20 cwts. of lead per fathom.

Inthom; lode worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. A stope in back of the 85 by six men, at 24.15s. per fathom; lode worth 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. A winze to sink in the bottom of the 85 by six men, at 44. per fathom; lode worth 20 cwts. of lead per fathom. Of lead per fathom. GRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, W. J. Paull, March 7: Sturt's engine-shaft is cleared to the bottom, 7 fms. below the 200; the lode is 1 fs. wide, and likely to produce the rather than copper, as we were led to expect from old reports. We have now set the sumpmen to drive the 200 end east of shaft, on the old lode, to four men, the month, at 96, per fm; the lode here is 1 ft. wide, but we shall be able in our next report to say more of its character. We shall also set the 268 west to four men, the month, at 66, per fathom; the lode in the present end is split, but we expect an improvement shortly, as there is ore gone down in the bottom of the level above. Pelly 8 Ragine-shaft: We are still enagged in locaring the 210 cast and west of shaft; the western one is full of stuff; castward we have seen the end, which is extended about 36 ms.; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, having a kindly appearance. We hope to set this end to drive in the course of another week. Since our last report we have set another tribute pitch to four men in back of this level, at 5s. out of 1t., and also re-set two tin pitches in back of the 20; one at 6s. 8d., and the other at 16s. tribute. We have an improvement in driving the 130 cast of Crenver shaft, on the old lode, which is producing rich stones of tin, and is worth 15t, per fathom; this is an important discovery. In the 200 end, west of Biewitt's shaft, on the old lode, which is producing rich stones of tin, and is worth 15t, per fathom; this is an important discovery. In the 200 end, west of Biewitt's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing good work for tin and copper, and looking promising for further improvement. All other tutwork operations are without change.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, H. Harv

sast, on No. 6 lode, will soon decrease, so that more rapid progress in forking may be made.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, Wm. White, March 4: The following work was set to-day:—The 134 to drive north, by six men, at 104, per fm.; the ground here is becoming much more congenial for tin. The 134 to drive south, by four men, at 44, per fm.; lode rather disordered. The 122 to drive north, by six men, at 84, 108, per fm.; lode large, has less underlie, and is more promising for tin. The 122 to drive south, by six men, at 84, 108, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding tin to save. The back of the 122 to stope by six men, at 34, 108, per fm.; lode worth 104, per fm. The tribute is set at 108, in 14.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 4: We are pleased to inform you that we have cut a course of ore in the 95 cast. As the ore was only cut yesterday morning we defor stating its value until Monday or Tuesday next. In the 75 cast the lode is worth for copper and tin 256, per fm. No. 1 stope, above this level, is worth 5 tons, and No. 2 stope 2½ tons, of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 65 west is worth about 6 tons of copper ore per fm. In the rise in the back of this level there is a very fine lode, which for the length of rise (9 ft.) will produce 9 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 65 is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in back of the 86 is worth 4 tons per fathom.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 8: The lode in the 95 cast is worth 4 tons

—Basset's Engine-Shaft: The lode is 4 ft, wide, with a favourable appearance, and producing a little copper ore.—Flat-Rod Shaft: The only alteration in the lode consists in an increased production of copper ore, white iron, and mundle. In the 34 east we have cut through the north lode, and find it 4 feet wide; we are now driving east on the south part, which presents no change worthy of remark.

remark. EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrall, March 8: The mine continues

In the 34 seat we have cut through the north lode, and find it 4 feet wide; we are now driving east on the south part, which presents no change worthy of remark.

EAST WHEAL LOYELL—Richard Quentrall, March 8: The mine continues to open out very well.

West of the cross-cut; the last 3 gards driven has been extended about 3 fms. west of the cross-cut; the last 3 gards driven has been on the north part of the lode, which has been rather poor. We are carrying the level about 5 feet wide, which has been rather poor. We are carrying the level about 5 feet wide, which has been rather poor. We are carrying the level about 5 feet wide, which has been rather poor. We are carrying the level about 5 feet wide, which has been rather poor. We note that the lode where cut through in the cross-cut; which we shall be feet with the control of the consequency to the most private with the control of the control

per fathom. The winas sinking below the 70 fm. level and some level, is worth per fathom. The winas sinking below the 70 fm. level and some level, is worth per fathom. The winas sinking below the 70 fm. level and some for the per fathom. The winas sinking below the 70 fm. level and we store the present point the lode is unproductive. There is no change in any other point of operation.

GORSEID AND CELYN LEVERL.—March 9: We are getting on most satisfactorily in clearing the adit level cast and west of Cocta Eithin shaft, and are doing all we can to prepare for a large number of tributers, who I hope now very soon to report are at work. All other works are proceeding well.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Barkell, March 7: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 220 fm. level is worth 50t, per fathom. We have out through a portion of the slide in the end in the 220, driving north, but have not yet succeeded in cutting down the water from the 210; the lode is 6 ft, wide, and producing a little copper and lead, and from the appearance of the ground we expect an early improvement. The lode in the end in the 210 north is worth 90t, per fm., during the past month the end has been advanced if ife, but we have not yet got out of the slide, so as to let down the water from the 200. The lode in the 200 north is 18 ft. wide, and worth 150t, per fathom; we have put a company of men and is 16 ft. with a state of the 10 north is 18 ft. wide, and worth 150t, per fathom; we have put a company of men and is looking promising for an early improvement. There is no change in the cold in the 15 north; the part of the lode we are working on is worth 50t, per fathom, but the lode is wider than the end, the refere we do not know its whole width nor its full value. The lode in the 180 end is worth 40t, per fathom. I am glad to be able to report a good improvement in the stopes in the slow which per fathom. I am glad to be able to report a good improvement in the stopes in the slow which worth 40t, per fathom. The lode in the ond the list per fat

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, March 9: I have no alteration to report in the adit cross-cut south since Saturday. The men are making good progress with the driving.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, March 9: The 23, cast of shaft, is still improving, showing more cre daily. I hope to be able to put a value on this end shortly; it is looking very promising. We are making good progress with the clearing of the deep adit level, and the men will commence driving this level on Monday next. There is no alteration in the lode west of deep adit level on No. 1 lode, GREAT ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, March 8: In the 22 there is no alteration in any point; the lode is still very large, and producing some good stones of tin. We have had some very rich stones of tin from the stope. In the adit the the lode is not looking so well at present as last week. The 32 heads are working well, and I hope to be able to keep them all at work soon, as I shall get the horse-whim to draw from the engine-shaft in a few days. Since writing some splendid rich stones of tin are coming up from the east end, on King's lode, in the 22 fm. level; I am expecting a great improvement here daily. All things are going on well.

below the 50; the lode is its in, wide, worth 21, los, per fm. In the end west in the siret the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 21, los, per fm. The slope in this level, and the shaft, is suspended for the present, and the ene put to sink a wine; the lode in this wine; is 3 ft. wide, worth 121, per fathom. In the 29, driving west the shaft, is suspended for the present, and the ene put to sink a wine; the lode in this wine; is 3 ft. wide, worth 121, per fathom. In the 29, driving was the per fathom. Andrew's shaft is down 9 ft. below the 10; the lode has a little impreved, bring now worth 24, per fm.—South Lode: In the 10, driving cast of driving was of this shaft the lode is 6 in, wide, worth 41, per fathom. In the wines sinking below this level the lode is 18 in, wide, worth 41, per fathom. In the wines sinking below this level the lode is 18 in, wide, worth 41, per fathom. In the wines sinking below the 15 fm. level is worth 141, per fathom. No lode taken down in the 15 cast over set since last report. The wines in the 19 cast of the 19 cast of the 19 cast over the 19 cast of the 19 cast over wines and the 19 cast over wines and the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 in. I worth 10, per fathom. The foundation for the large ongline is taken this, in the 19 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The lode is 18 cast over wines of the 19 cast over wines. The 19 cast over wines wines wines. The 19 cast over wines wines. The 19 cast over wines wines wines. The 19 cast over wines

for casting from the foundry, which will probably be here either this evening or Monday.

NEW WHEAL SPEEDWELL,—J. Richards, March 4: Since commencement of operations at this mine in July last we have cleared and secured with timber the old add level on the main lode for 331 fms., or to the extent it was formerly driven. Have also cleared the footway shaft from surface to add, which was full of rubbish, and fixed footway in said shaft, after which we call it was formerly driven. Have also cleared the footway shaft for my surface to add, which lode near the shaft, and found it a large and strong booking lode. We are now engaged driving a cross-cut from the old addit north, about 16 fms, west of footway shaft, to intersect the main part of the lode, which is driven 3 fms. 3 ft, and I am now expecting atmost daily o cut the lode at this point, where from the fold addit north, about 16 fms. west of footway-shaft, to intersect the main part of the lode, which is driven 3 fms. 3 ft, and I am now expecting atmost daily o cut the lode at this point, where from the folde in the state of the same state o ay. WHEAL SPEEDWELL,-J. Richards, March 4: Since commencement

No. 1 stope, above this level, is worth 4 stons, and No. 2 stope 2; loss, of copper or per fathors.

No. 1 stope, above this level, is worth 4 stons, and No. 2 stope 2; loss, of copper or per fathors.

In the 1st the back of this level there is a worth 5 stons, and No. 2 stope 2; loss, of copper or per fathors.

The stone in the back of this level there is a worth 5 stone of the 65 is worth 6 tons or or per fathors.

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The lode in the 120 west is worth 151, per fathom.—North: The lode in the 20 west produces occasional stones of tin, and lets out much water. The lode in the 80 west is worth 201, per fathom. The lode in the 70 west is worth 151, per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is worth 212, per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is worth 152, per fathom. The lode in the 60 rate is worth 152, per fathom. The lode in the 70 rate is worth 152, per fathom. The lode at the shaft Cardoso's: The lode in the 20 rise is worth 81, per fathom. The lode at the shaft in the 10 is worth 161, per fathom. We sold on Wednesday, at Carvedras, 7 tous 1 cwt, 1 qr, 25 lbs. of black tin, at 781, 5s. per ton, realising 5531, 10s. 3d. There is no other change to report.

lewt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. of black tin, at 786 bs. per ton, ceaning cost. 10s. 3d. There is no other change to report.

PENHALE UNIFED.—R. Pryor, H. Bennetts, J. Pryor, March 8: The lode PENHALE UNIFED.—R. Pryor, H. Bennetts, J. Pryor, March 8: The lode in the 110, north of Hall's shaft, is 2 ft, wide, producing 5 cwts. load per fathom, with a good appearance, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 80 fm. level, driving north of shaft, is worth 10 cwts, of lead per fathom, with every prospect of improving. No further change throughout the mine worthy of remark.

lewit, Igr. 25 lbs. of black till, as each see for the contents of the content

in the back of this level have yielded during the past week eight bags of moderate quality and two bags of good quality silver ore, and from 1 to 2 tons of fair average for the amalgamation works, which are progressing very satisfactority, and giving a fair yield of spongy silver, averaging about 90 per cent. of fine silver.

REDMOUR.—F. Benneits, March 9: The lode in the 25 fm. level west is improving in size and character, with a leader of black copper ore, and more water coming from it. The lode in the isa and stope in the back of the 25 fm. level is worth 41. los. per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 25 fm. level is worth 42. los. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 17. e. 25 fm. level is worth 48. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 17. e. 25 fm. level is worth 48. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 17. los. per fathom.

The Wein No. 3 stope is worth 71. los. per fathom.

The No. 4 stope is worth 71. los. per fathom.

The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 71. los. per fathom; the stope of the lode of the control of the lode of lode of at the lode of the lode of lode of silver-lead ore, as the best lead we have in silving is going down with this silde. The 15 fm. level to drive west on new lode, to four men, at 31. los. per fathom; the lode in this end is very large, and a very fine looking one, mixed with silver-lead are throughout, and although not so good for the la-t 2 or 3 ft. driving is now again improving, and I think we shall soon have a better lode than has been seen here yet. At the new shaft on this lode we have finished the collering to the hard rock, and shall commence to go down to morrow with all speed. The weather being now fine and open, we shall be enabled to push on this, with our other surface operations, with greater satisfaction.

ROCHE CONSOLIS.—Thomas Parkyn, March 8: The engine-house is nearly up, the bob end is

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

19 14 feb., was of the residence with the was refrested to so or law report, and so was a charge from the difference of the south of the life of per factions, residence in the south of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the life of per factions, residence in the life of the lif

As the back of this level have yielded during the past week ogen to once or moved that the property of the property, and giving a lair yield of spongy silver, averaging about 50 per out.

BEDMOOD.—P. Dometts, March 2: The loted in the 25 fm, level well as the property of the property o

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

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,, best				40	168 80	& 18s 4	1	58 84 4	E 188 4
ron-commonper	cwt.	9	0		9	0			-
best	99	11	0		11	0		11	0
Nails-5 and 6 in	**	17	0		17	0		17	0
Tallow	19	47	6		47	6		47	6
Frease	11	10	0			-			-
Rope	**	-	-		42	0		42	0
Wire rope	**	60	0		60	0			_
Stamp-heads-Longshanks	**	****			8	0		-	_
Dil-oliveper	gall.	5	0		5	3		-	-
Candlesper		8	6		5g 6d	& 58 3d		K	2
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		0	51/4		0	5%			514
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,, pinepor	LIOOF	1	8		1	4		1	7
pitch pine	99	-	-			-		2	8
elm and birch	**	-	-		2	8		2	3
battens	22	0	21/4		- 0	214		0	914

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES .- The number of pumping-engines reported for Jan. is 21. They have consumed 1824 tons of coal, and lifted 151 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 55,900,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded

Cargoll Mines-Michell's 72 in	67.3
Chiverton Moor-70 in	56-7
Crenver and Wheal Abraham-Sturt's 90 in	79-4
Ditto ditto Willyam's 70 in	73.5
Providence Mines-40 in.	63.4
West Wheal Seton-Harvey's 85 in	72.5
Wheat Seton-Tilly's 70 in	64.4

GWENNAP MINERS, who used to have a profound contempt for tin, and steadily ignored its existence wherever it showed itself, are now compelled to have recourse almost entirely to this metal, of which experience has shown a large amount has been left in the workings of nearly all the old mines from which copper only was extracted. So little was tin valued, or even known formerly, that in one instance some very rich blocks of tinstone were used to build a hedge. These were discovered one day by Capt. Joseph Mitchell, who, upon enquiry, discovered that they came from a rock in an adjoining field, which he has since worked, and from which he realised handsome returns. Captain Mitchell is now opening up a lot of virgin it in ground, which gives every prospect of good returns. Indeed, he is so sanguine himself as to prophecy a monthly profit of 1000l. before long from Wheal Cathedral.

WEST WHEAL JEWELL, which owes its present position to the in-WEST WHEAL JEWELL, which owes its present position to the intelligence of Capt. John Mayne, gives abundant proof that there is untold riches still to be obtained from Gwennap by adventurers in the mines. The adjoining sett, old Wheal Jewell, on the same lodes, yielded profits to the extent of 400,0001. East Wheal Damsel, adjoining, gave 180,0002. profits; and Old Wheal Damsel, to the south, with parallel lodes, yielded 200,0001. profits. Since March, 1870, the mine has sold, in the stone, from 24,0001. to 25,0001. worth of tin, at an average price of 71. 7s. per ton, and there is now about 5 tons of black the on the mine, worth about 3501. Sir Frederick's shaft has been sunk 17 fms. from the surface, and there is the course of clearing the various levols a great quantity of the left by the old workers has been found, of which the present adventurers will reap the benefit. With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Original Correspondence—Collieries in Northumberland, their Working and Machinery, No. XII.; Mining in Northamptonshire; Parkgate Ironworks (J. Guest); Inspection of Mines in South Staffordshire; Industrial and Technical Education; Computing the Value of Gold Quartz; Nova Scotia Gold Fields; American Mines, and Foreign Capital; Eberhardt and Aurora Mining Company; Mining Protective Association; Floating Prospectuses, the Pyramid Range; Mining in Sweden (W. Hoskin); Tintagle Mining District, Cornwall (D. Forbes); Home Investment (J. P. Endean); Milners' Patent Safes; Van Mine, and its Prospects; Budnick Consols; South Condurrow Mine; Virtuous Lady Mine, and its Management—Extension of the South Staffordshire Coal Field; Meeting of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy, &c. gineers; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy, &c.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—As this property is likely to take a prominent position among leading lead mines, it may not be out of place to mention, as showing the length of ore ground already discovered, that in the 50 fm. level there are no less than 200 fathoms, while in the 80 it will not be less than 260 or 280 fathoms. The shaft (down to about the same depth as the main shaft in Van) is being sunk on the Roman vein. There are six or seven other lodes yet to be explored. The recent important discovery of the lode producing 14 to 15 tons of lead per fathom confirms the opinion expressed by Capt. Williams (of Van) and Capt. Arthur Waters (of Roman Gravels and Tankerville), that in depth there will be found one continuous body of ore. of ore.

The Alamillos Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share; the Fortuna Company a dividend of like amount and the Linares Lead Mining Company a dividend of 5s. per share

MINING CENTRES AND CIRCLES.—A correspondent of large ex-perience remarks:—"A successful mine becomes the central point on which converge the explorings, or, to use a modern and very comperience remarks:—"A successful mine becomes the central point on which converge the explorings, or, to use a modern and very comprehensive expression, the exploitations of a district. And this is a natural consequence. Human knowledge has reached the fact that, contrary to ancient theories, mineral deposits are not mere propitious freaks of Nature. They are as indigenous to certain statal formations as the shrub is to the rock-cleft, the heath to the moor, or herbage to loam. Hence it is that where a successful mine is established the adventure is rational and legitimate, which tests in a circle beyond the boundaries of its sett those lodes and issues which have either made up the aggregate of its weath, or are leaders from it to other deposits of still greater value; and such in well-chosen ground are always where a mine centre has been founded by no means improbable. Nature's hand is bountiful, and draws from a source we know to be inexhaustible. The able American writer, Emerson, says that all over the world society is made up of clicles, and we may say that in this country so is Mining. In hundreds of instances this has been proved, and perhaps in immediately recent days a better example of such being the fact cannot be cited than that of EAST LLANGYNOG, in Montgomeryshire. Now the Liangynog Mine, which has yielded over 6,000,000. sterling worth of ore, and has padi to the lord of the soil in dues somewhat beyond the mark of 800,000.4, and that constitutes a landmark by which other owners of mineral property should be guiled, has formed by its marvellous success a nucleus—or, perhaps, the better term is centre—for the mineral enterprise of a district likely to become one of the most successful, of those undertakings—one that gravitates in straid character, peculiar nature of deposits, and minor features to its great principal—which now form the section of a circle round Liangynog, is Essat Liangynog, at present making returns, and daily improving its prospects. It is beyond the range of possibility—if thos

SOUTH CONDURROW .- Extract from a recent report by Capt. John

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Extract from a recent report by Capt, John Gilbert, of the Clifford Amalgamate I Mines, Gwennap:—
The \$2 fm. level is driven west of King's shaft 30 fathoms, the greater part of this distance on West Basset lode. The t n lode in this level, west of cross-cut, has been driven 3½ fn s; the lode is ve y large, and the part carrying, about 6 ft, wide, is worth 10½ jer fathom. The 71 fm. level is driven west of King's shaft 55 fms; the part of the lode now carrying for 7 ft. is worth 15½, pr fm., and I have no doubt, when the lode is stripped to its full size, it will be found to be worth fully 20½, per fathom; this is a very promising and profitable part of the mine; the ground is easy for exploring, the tin of superior quality, and the lode makes productive almost to surface. There is a considerable quantity of tin ground in reserve between the 50 and 83 fm. levels, and the discoveries of tin are greatly in excess of the present returns; therefore, this mine in a short time must take a good position in the list of dividend mines.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The lode in Edwards's shaft is looking cattal—a large, well-defined lode, with rocks of tin, and worth over 1001, per fm oth shaft and winzes are in full course of sinking. They are making headway clearing Ivey's shaft of the debris, and expect to be pumping from the "great ol" by the middle of next week.

Both shaft and winzes are in full course of sinking. They are making headway in clearing Ivey's shaft of the debris, and expect to be pumping from the "great pool" by the middle of next week.

THE DOLWEN DISTRICT.—We understand that a most promising plees of mineral ground, immediately adjoining Dolwen on the east, having its lodes passing undisturbed through its entire length, has been this week purchased by Mr. Balcombe, and will be energetically worked by a company to be registered as East Dolwen. This run of ground, from Fronzoch, through bevil's Bridge, Bodcoil, Ty-gwyn, and Dolwen, has always been held in high speculative repute, and many eminent mining engineers and geologists have from time to time predicted that the celebrated Frongoch vein of the Lisburne Mines (the most productive in the county) would some day or other be found to be traversing right through these hills. The discoveries in this range of ground have lately been numerous and important—first, by Messrs. Taylor and Sons, in Ty-gwyn shaft; another in the deepest level of Bodcoil, where Messrs, Girdwood and Co. have, for a great length, a lode yielding, it is said, upwards of 2 tons per fathom; whilst more recently the discovery at the foot of Dolwen Mountain, from whence a solid branch of lead ore in the bottom of the level, 5 in. wide, is regularly reported on. These discoveries have necessarily imparted great prestige to this run of ground, and the district is believed to be destined to be the rising one of Cardiganshire. The purchase of East Dolwen grant was influenced by the following special report made by Capt. John Davis, of Liywernog and Dolwen:—" As requested, I yesterday examined and dialled the workings, and the ground immediately adjoining our eastern bourdary. I really believe it is most valuable, and that it will, in some hands or other, turn out speedily to be a very profitable mine. It is very advantageous too, for the main lode of Dolwen runs right into the middle of it, and through the hill to the valley, north-east, as

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL,—I was called in some four months GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—I was called in some four months ago to inspect and report on this property, and from what I knew of the country, and the appearances of the ledes opened on, I was led to give a favourable opinion, believing at the time there was nothing wanting but a vigorous development. Business having called me to the neighbourhood some few days ago, I took a stroll over the surface of the mine to see if there was any probability of the opinion I had given being verified. I must say I was astonished Not only did I find that my opinion was likely to be confirmed, but the most sanguine could not have expected such good results in such a short space of time. I saw a large heap of the finest looking stuff drawn to the surface that any man could wish to see, composed of nice soft spar, clay, and lead intermixed, some of the lumps weighing over 1 cwt. cach, solid. This will undoubtedly make a good mine, for it contains some of the best and most productive lodes in Flintshire. All the water is drained from the mine, at a depth of 80 yards, by an addit level, which is very important.—JOHN KEMP.

EAST LLANGYNOG (Lead).—The success of this mine is considered

So yards, by an adit level, which is very important.—JOHN KENP.

EAST LLANGYNOG (Lead).—The success of this mine is considered to be very satisfactory. The company was only registered on December 28, and up to the present time over 50 tons of ore has been broken, and over 20 tons already dressed for the market. There is a splendid 30-ft, iron water-wheel, erasher, and jiggers, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes, and the facilities for working the mine are very ample; as there will be no sinking required, thus dispensing with the necessity of pumping and drawing machinery, the saving of expense in this respect will be very great. The whole of the work can be performed by means of adit levels, as the hill in which the deposits are found is about 800 ft, high from the level of the road. In a winze on the south lode there is a solid rib of lead about 10 in. thick. In cross-cutting this lode it is found to be more than 12 ft. wide, spangled throughout with lead. This lode is standing for more than 40 fms., and the agent estimates that it will contain some hundreds of tons of lead. There are several other well-defined lodes, some of which are already in good ore. It is the opinion of several mining agents who have been sent by investors to inspect this mine, that it will soon rank as one of the best dividend-paying mines in the Principality of Wales. The greater portion of the shares are held by Manchester gentlemen, where the company was formed.

E L F O R D, W I L L I A M S, A N D C O., SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA. ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assayoffice, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, MARCH 10, 1871.

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t,	* At the works, Is, to Is, 6d. per box less.	l
3	Moune plates as now how below tin plates of similar brand	l

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand

REMARKS.-The transactions in our market during the past week have not been of a very important character as regards the extent of the engagements entered into, but the business which has taken place has been of a sound and healthy description. We see no reaplace has been of a sound and healthy description. We see no reason to differ from the opinion almost universally expressed that the year 1871 will prove more productive in satisfactory results than some of the preceding years. The anticipations of an European war, which from time to time unsettled our markets, and caused continual uncasiness, have been fully realised. The disturbing causes have already done their worst, the explosion has taken place, and a feeling of confidence and security is gradually returning, which must necessarily stimulate trade, more particularly in those branches which have suffered most from a prolonged season of inactivity. Should any have been sanguline enough to expect immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace there would be a rebound, their hopes have in a great measure proved fallacions. The ratification of peace imparted strength to the markets, and the tendency has since been to higher prices, but it is not to be expected that any material change will take place in the position of any metal until an increased demand prevails. Not only must the intelligence of peace be received, but peace must be realised as an accomplished fact, before confidence can be fully restored, and the expected expansion of trade set in. Each day indications of a better state of things become more apparent, and that which is to be desired, and for which we look, is a continuance of that steady progress which has already begun.

COPPER.—The tendency of the market during the week has been somewhatless active. Transactions have been restricted within com-

newhat less active. Transactions have been restricted within com paratively narrow limits, owing to the absence of speculation, and, consequently, the market has assumed a quiet appearance. Holders are, however, unaffected by the existing lull, which they view as only tremporary, feeling fully assured that ere long a renewed demand for positive requirements must arise. The variation in quotations throughout the week has been very trifling, and the least sign of activity would quickly restore prices to their recent standard. Chill is now quoted \$51, to \$61, according to brand and prompt; ores and regulus, 18s. \$64, nominal. Yellow metal unaltered in price; some enquiry, but at rates slightly below what would prove acceptable to sellers.

Iron.—From the North of England reports are decidedly more en-IRON.—From the North of England reports are decidedly more encouraging. So soon as the announcement of peace became an established fact manufacturers of pig-iron raised their quotations from 6s, to 1s, a ton. Middlesborough pigs are now quoted—No. 1, 50s. 6d. to 51s.; No. 3, 47s.; No. 4, 45s. 6d. to 46s., net cash. The manufacturer of pig-iron in this district is so much on the increase that buyers are indisposed to yield to the prices demanded, being persuaded that by holding back a little stocks will increase, and sellers will be glad to do business upon easier terms. Continental shipments are going forward with rapidity, now that the navigation of the Eibe is once more open. Large deliveries have been made in Antwerp and Rotterdam, as well as in other portions. The makers of raliway bars are in expectation of a brisk trade as the season advances with the Continent, to repair the damage done during the seven-months war. Enquirles from Russia and America would seem to indicate a large business from those quarters. The strike among the Scotch ironworkers has given an impetus to the iron shipbuilding trade in the three principal North Country rivers; in fact, with the exception of merchant bars, which are quiet, other varieties are in good domand. From South Wales the reports are not so satisfactory. Engagements on an extensive scale might be entered into on continental account, were it not for a feeling of inscentity with regard to the future; but as France begins to show signs of returning vitality confidence will doubtless be re-established, and we may look for a similar improvement to that already reported from the North of England. Russia is already in the field, and several houses have booked orders. There are enquiries for considerable quantities of iron abroad, but at present buyers and sellers have not come to terms. Spring orders from India are looked for, and from the contemplated extensions to the rail ways yestem it is thought that large contracts will be entered into. The United States of America r So soon as the announcement of peace became an esta

sellers are loan to close contracts for any quantity except as an averance upon present rates.

SPELTER.—No new feature to report regarding this metal calling for any particular comment. Prices have hardly varied during the week. STEEL.—English continues in good demand for rails and plates, but foreign, especially Swedish, is very dull.

QUICKSILVER.—Offers have been made of second-hand parcels, at 150 per bottle under fixed price.

per bottle under fixed price.

IN.—A few sales have been effected of small parcels. In the earlier

TIN.—A few sales have been effected of small parcels. In the earlier part of the week easier rates were reported, but since then the ground apparently lost has been recovered, and the market closes steady, with better enquiry. There may not be much variation during the next week or two, on account of the near approach of the Dutch sale, after which the position of the market will be more clearly defined; in the meantime we think the tensency is upwards. The feeling in Holland with regard to the sale is that it will impart strength to the market; and as that conclusion is based upon communications received from all quarters from those most interested, it may be fairly assumed to be correct, and will, doubtless, exercise a sensible influence upon the future course of the market. At the last autumn sale of Banca tin, when both the German and French houses were unable to attend, on account of the war, the price even then realised 75% fis., equal to 1314, and as both nations will, probably, be large buyers at the forthcoming sale, the competition in the bidding may be sharper than usual, and thus a high price be obtained, more particularly as only a moderate quantity will be offered.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are very well off for orders.

IRON TRADE (Griffiths' Weekly Report) .- The iron market has been IRON TRADE (Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The iron market has been steady but inactive over the whole week. Buyers of large lots continue to watch passing events, and wait to see the effect which the new foreign loans may have monthe money markets before they commit themselves to large transactions. The makers hold fron quite as firmly, perhaps more so, than they did nine days since; both buyers and sellers seem for the present careless about doing business. The imperial Russian loan for 12 millions sterling, brought out by the Messrs. Rothschild, was badly received on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The "House" are dead against it, as they allege, because Russia had openly threatened to repudiate the most important article of the Treaty of Paris touching the Sultan's rights in the Black Sea. It is rumoured in the City to-day that the loan will be taken off the market; and as the whole of the money is intended to be used in the construction of railways in Russia, a stoppage of these supplies may operate unfavourably on the rail market, which looks for a very large trade with Russia during the whole of the shipping season this year.—Cornhill, London, March 10.

IRON MAKING IN IRELAND .- At the last annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce it was reported that there are extensive fields of Iron ore in the northern part of the country, stretching from Carrickfergus to the Giant's Causeway, along the coast and inland for many miles. The western portion of these fields contains wast stores of blackband Ironstone, which is stated to be equal in value and quality to that found on the opposit coast of Scotland, and of red or hematite ore like that found in Cumberland. In former years attempts were made to extract these minerais, but from want of knowledge and of capital these efforts proved unsuccessful. A company has now been formed by leading merchants of Belfast, who are working the mines with energy, as are also Dr. Ritchie, a resident of Belfast, and some English companies. The trade is rather crippled as yet from want of harbour and pier accommodation, and sufficiently skilled labour, but those difficulties will be overcome by the same energy which has conquered the natural disadvantages of the Belfast harbour. Upwards of 80,000 tons of ore were shipped to England and Wales last year.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs, James and Shakspeare—The Swan-THE COPPER TRADE.—Me-srs. James and Shakspeare—The Swansea ticketing of ore took place on the 7th inst., when 1843 tous, averaging 22½ per cent., realised an average price of 13s. 1½d. per unit. Bars were somewhat pressed for sale without finding many buyers; we, consequently, note a reduction of about 13s. to 20s. per ton from the rates current on Friday last. Early in the week Lots found ready buyers at 65l., but holders subsequently evincing a rather eager desire to sell a further fail took place, and sales were made late yesterday at 64l. 10s. per ton. Good ordinary brands changed hands as low as 65l., but that price was when in conjunction with Lots, and we call the present market values 65l. to 65l. 10s. per ton. Best marks also duil; business was done in them at 66l. 10s. down to 66l., and to-day the latter figure may be considered rather an outside quotation. In Australian sorts there is nothing particular doing. Burra being exceedingly scarce has again commanded 75l., but a little Wallaroo was sold at 74l. 2s. 6d. cash and 74l. 10s., with slightly extended prompt, English is also duil, and the various descriptions can be bought at rates varying from 20s. to 40s. per ton below the official rates.

Messrys. Yivian. Younger. and Bond.—It would appear that the level.

Ing from 20s. to 40s, per ton below the official rates.

Messrs, Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—It would appear that the late purchases have pretty well filled up the buyers of copper outside of Prance, and as the French consumers have not yet commenced operations, and for various as the French consumers have not yet commenced operations, and for various reasons, speculation is quite dead, the article has been rather drifting dwards, and we have but a small business to report at a reduction of 10s. a year at no in prices of most descriptions. About 35 tons of Chill bars have changed hands at from 64l. 10s. to 65l. 10s. for Lota and Urmeneta, and 66l. for good hands at from 64l. 10s., and in Burra Burra at 75l., free sellers remaining at these reported at 74l. 10s., and in Burra Burra at 75l., free sellers remaining at these figures. For English raw copper the enquiry is not brisk, and for early delivery. 20s. off official quotations would be accepted by outside makers and speculatory. This state of the market is probably brought about in a great measure by the impatience of holders, who anticipated a considerable in prices as soon as peace was declared. Most of those, however, who reflect upon the state of the market from an impartial point of view are of opinion that the position of the article is exceedingly good, and the prospect of holders for the future very encouraging.

Is exceedingly good, and the prospect of holders for the future very encouraging.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, March 9.)—Soda: Cream caustle unchanged, at 124. 5s. to 124. 10s. White, 69 per cent., 134. 10s. Soda crystals firm, at 44. 7s. 6d. to 44. 10s. Soda ash firm, at 115-16d. to 2d. Bl carbonate, 111. to 111. 10s. Salt cake, 24. 2s. 6d. 6flauber salts, 34. to 34. 2s. 6d. Bleaching powder for present delivery, 14. 18s. to 114. Nitrate of soda advanced to 15d. 15s. and 16d.—Potash: Murlates, 89 per cent., rather easier, and 16d., to, b., now asked. Yellow prussiate, is. 1d.; red. is. 11d. to 2s.—Saltpetre: Improved. Foreign, 27d. 19s. to 30d.; refined, 33d. to 11d. in all 18d. 5s. to 10s. S. for loos lump; in export barrels, 7tl; ground, 7t.—Ammonia: White and grey firm, at 16d. 5s. to 16d. 15s. Brown firm, jat 14d. 10d. 14d. 10s. Carbonate, 6d. per 1b.—Iron Salte: Green and Rusty Copperas active, at 52s. 6d. to 55s.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 23d. to 23d. 10s.—Arsenic: 6d. 15s. to 7d. 5s. for fine powdered.—Acid: Tartaric offered at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4\foresign data (1s. 4d. data) and 1s. 4\foresign data (1s. 4d. data). A foresign data (1s. 4d. data) and 1s. 4\foresign data (1s. 4d. data). A foresign data (1s. 4d. data) and 1s. 4\foresign data (1s. 4d. data). A foresign data (1s. 4d. data) and 1s. 4\foresign data (1s. 4d. data). A foresign dat

The MINING SHARE MARKET does not show any marked improvement in prices this week, although rather more business has been

The Mining Share Marker does not show any marked improvement in prices this week, although rather more business has been transacted in a few mines, such as West Chiverton, Prince of Waler, South Condurrow, East Wheal Grenville, Great Wheal Grenville, Great Wheal Condurrow, East Wheal Grenville, Don Pedro, West Scton, Providence Mines, Wheal Uny, and a few others.

The standard for copper ores advanced 15s, per ton on Thursday, when 1265 tons only sold for 53592, 14s., or an average of 41. 15s, per ton. The price of tin has declined since our last, and tin mines centrally have been flatter.

West Chiverton have advanced to 383, 392. A circular has been sent round to the shareholders to the effect that the 120, west of new engine-shaft, is now worth 25t, per till it in the very lode, and a cross-cutting at the 120, south of No. 1 winze, west of new engine-shaft, sin ow worth 25t, per like is important, but no improvement appears as yet to have taken place in the bottom level.

Great Wheal Vor shares declined to 44, but leave off 54 to 57; the accounts published practyr to the general meeting, to be held on Wednesday, show a toparatory to the general meeting, to be held on Wednesday, show a toparatory to the general meeting, to be held on Wednesday, show a toparatory to the general meeting, to be held on Jan. 20 realised 4310; 13s, 6d. The labour cost for October, November, and December, 3787, 5s, 3d.; botber and November billi, 1470; 7s, 3d.; income tax for the year, 217t, 16s.; London expenses for the guarter, 2984. 14s, 4d. The quantity of ground sunk and driven in the three months was 45 fms. 3 ft. 31 in. East Grenville, 34 to 34; to 16s, 15th mines is said to be looking better, and the dividend this month is expected to be 5t, per share. West Seton shares have also improved to 127t, 1323.

Prince of Wales, 23s, to 25s; both the bottom ends are improving for copper, and the silver continues worth 50t, per fathom. The 87 tons of copper sampled for February yields a high produce, and will leave a profit on the m

12; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Tincroft, 4½ to 46; Van, 5½ to 56; Van Consols, 1½ to 2; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; West Tankerville, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Agar, 20s. to 25s.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8½ to 9, Wheal Mary Ann, 9 to 10; at the meeting, a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½.

Australian United, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Don Pedro North del Rey, 2½ to 2½; Eclipse, 22s. to 24s.; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 4; Taquarii shares, after declining to ½ prem, leave off 20s. to 22s. 6d. (call of 2s. per share paid). At Pendarves United meeting the accounts for four months were made to show a profit of 742, and a dividend of 3% per share was declared, leaving 153% in hand. As the tin was credited up to the meeting, however, and the costs only charged to the end of October, it is said the mine, in reality, is about 10,000% in debt. We are not surprised, therefore, that a local paper, referring to these and are not surprised, therefore, that a local paper, referring to these and the South Condurrow accounts, upon which we remarked last week, should ask when mining accounts are to be placed on a sound and proper basis? Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 25s. to 27s.; we understand the Cornish shareholders are moving to do away with the London

office of reference, and that the London shareholders are opposed

to it.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been dull, and the amount of business transacted trifling. West Chiverton, after falling to 36, rallied to 39, 40 on the circular West Chiverton, after falling to 36, rallied to 39, 40 on the circular sent out to the shareholders giving two important improvements, which are stated by the agents to be quite new features in the 120. Taquarils have declined to 3-16ths, 5-16ths prem. There is nothing new from the mine. Sweetland Creek shares are firm, and in demand at 3½ to 4; Cape Copper good at 8½ to 9; Del Rey is steady at 23½ at 3½ to 4; Cape Copper good at 8½ to 9; Del Rey is steady at 23½ to 4; Eberhardt firm at 15 to 15½; Roman Gravels shares inquired for at 9½ to 9½; an excellent report has been received from the mine. Tankerville, 12½ to 12½, is also favourably reported on. Van, 55 to 56; this mine is opening up better than ever. The sale of lead and blende, as will be seen in another column, is the best yet made from this mine, and the returns are little better than an indication of what may be expected when the new shaft is sunk, and dressing-floors completed.

A telegram has been received from the agent who was sent out to attend to the transfer of the Bindow.

A telegram has been received from the agent who was sent out to attend to the transfer of the Birdseye Creek Mines, to the effect that all preliminaries are arranged satisfactorily, and that the transfer to the company will be effected as soon as the titles undergo the necessary examination; shares are steady at \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) prem. Pacific Mining Company have dispatched Capt. Prideaux as underground agent, and Mr.;Henry Sewell as commissioner is to leave this country in about a fortnight's time. The cross-cut in the 550 ft. level, northwest, is nearly under the rich winze. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Assheton, \(3\frac{1}{2} \) to \(4\frac{1}{2} \); Tan-yr-Allt, \(1\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Fast Caradon, \(5\frac{1}{2} \) to \(6\frac{1}{2} \); East Lovell, \(26\) to \(27 \); Great Laxey, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(18 \); Great Vor, \(5\frac{1}{2} \) to \(6\frac{1}{2} \), Harke Valley, \(7\frac{1}{2} \) to \(7\frac{1}{2} \); Tincroft, \(4\tau \) to \(4\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Great Laxe, \(17\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); Tellipse, \(3\cdots \) for the prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); For Phillip, A telegram has been received from the agent who was sent out to neralBrazilian, par to 1-16th prem.; Pacific, 11 to 11; Port Phillip,

neralBrazilian, par to 1-16th prem.; Pacific, 1½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1 to 1½.

Applications are invited for the United States NATIONAL LOAN, one-half of which is reserved for issue in the United States, by Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co.; Clews, Habicht, and Co.; Jay Cooke, M'Culloch, and Co.; J. S. Morgan and Co.; Morton, Rose, and Co.; Mordon, and Co.; J. S. Morgan and Co.; Morton, Rose, and Co.; and N. M. Rothschild and Sons, upon terms which will be seen from the advertisement in another column. The total United States debt amounted on Feb. 1 to \$1,986,107,062, the annual charge for interest upon which is \$32,545,710. The total debt now redeemable by the United States Government is \$783,930,200, and the Government has in the Treasury, in coin and currency, \$123,894,289, which, applied to the redemption of the debt, would leave to be redeemed the sum of \$680,035,911. The surplus revenue of the United States is applied, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the Legislature, to the reduction of the debt by the purchase of the bonds of the Government. The purchase of the bonds by the Treasury commenced in May, 1869, and has been continued to the present time. The interest on the bonds purchased by the Government also forms a fund out of which bonds are bought. The average cost in gold of the total purchases to date has been \$91.74, which includes the accrued interest due upon the bonds at the date of purchase. Should the same rate of progress which has been made in the reduction of debt since May, 1869, be continued the whole of the interest-bearing debt of the United States will be extinguished in about 21 years. The proposal now made is to convert \$200,000,000 of the interest-bearing debt, consisting of the Five-Twenties, and which are now redeemable by the Government, into New 5 per Cent. Bonds, having ten years to run, and issued at par, the interest and the amount of the bond being payable in gold, and free from all Government. having ten years to run, and issued at par, the interest and the amount of the bond being payable in gold, and free from all Government, local, or municipal taxes of all kinds. Payment for the new bonds may be made in any of the Five-Twenties at par, or in gold at 1021. 7s. 6d. for each \$500 bond.

may be made in any of the Five-Twenties at par, or in gold at 102L. 7s. 6d. for each \$500 bond.

The DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY, which has been incorporated with a capital of 150,000L, in shares of 5L each, for the purpose of developing the patent of Messrs, Houghton and Howell (to which reference has several times been made in the Mining Journal) for the mannfacture and purification of Canadian Oils, has issued a prospectus for the issue of 13,000 shares at par. Messrs. Houghton and Howell, requiring additional capital to erect the necessary works and machinery, and purchase the surplus stock of crude oil, to enable them to meet the rapidly increasing demand for their lubricating and other oils, have agreed to assign to the company all their plant, patents, processes, and inventions for the manufacture of Canadian and other oils, for the sum of 50,000L, of which amount they have stipulated to retain an interest in the company, in paid-up shares, to the extent of 38,000L, and to continue in the management of the works; receiving in cash the sum of 12,000L only. The manufacture of the black oil, under a separate patent, for which there is an enormous demand for railways in America, will be continued, under the superintences of Messrs. Houghton and Howell, from the residuum, while the new works are being erected for the distillation of the crude oil. Mr. Howell, who is now in this country, will take over with him to Canada the machinery for increasing the make of those oils, and he estimates that a profit of upwards of 100,000L per annum will be realised from the manufacture of 40,000 barrels of black oil only. Quite a number of highly satisfactory testimonials as to the quantity of the oils made by this process has been received. The prospectus will be found in another column. another column.

TIN TRADE.-The Standards of Tin Ore were reduced on Monday, and are now as follows:—Common, 118s.; superior common, 119s.; fine, 120s.; superior fine, 122s.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1265 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 5359?. 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 100%. 6s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 4%. 15s.; quantity of fine copper, 88 tons 2 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Peb. 2. 2944 ... 4102 2 0 ... 63% ... 44 0 0 ... 12s. 1d. ... 450 9 0 ... 254 4478 ... 102 7 0 ... 63% ... 44 0 0 ... 12s. 1d. ... 450 9 0 ... 25 ... 415 0 ... 12 2 ... 60 16 6 Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 15s. and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d.

15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1843 tons of ore were sold, realising 26,9414. 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 864. 14s. 6d.; average produce, 22½; average price per ton, 14t. 12s. 4d.; quantity of fine copper, 410 tons 1½ cwt. The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper, Feb. 7. 1953. £86 7 0 ... 1734. £11 8 0 ... 12s.10d... £64 3 0 Mar. 7... 1813 ... \$6 14 6 ... 22½... 14 12 4 ... 13 1 ... 65 4 0 Compared with the last sale, the standard has slightly advanced.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
The "Investment Record and Mining Review," contains valuable information on the best mines for investment. Price 6d; annual, 5s.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

TO INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS, &c.A RARE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF. It is out of the cate
gory of speculation, and should be availed of at once.
Colleged for tunes may be made by number of without delay SHARES in the gery of speculation, and should be availed of at once.

Colossal fortunes may be made by purchasing, without delay, SHARES in the
EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). This rich property
is on the opposite side of the mountain to the celebrated old Liangynog Mine,
which has proved the most productive lead mine in Wales, and has paid in royalties over £800,000, and raised ore to the value of more than £6,000,000 sterling.
This company was only registered about tirre months since. The cross-cuts
have been extended, the lodes opened upon, five in number, each one prolific in
ore. Solid rocks of lead are being broken and brought to surface, and a parcel
of lead, of about 50 tons, is already being prepared for the market; besides, last
week the agent reports another and important discovery, they having got into
the old men's workings, where they find the lode 12 ft. wide, and lead throughout; whole to surface for 40 fathoms in length, and hundreds of tons of lead
in sight.

in sight.
This mine has been examined by several of the most practical engineers, all of whom concur that it is one of the best mines in the Principality.
These shares are safe for a great rise or investment.
A few shares may be obtained at £2 15s. each, if applied for at once to Messrs.
ENDRAN and CO., 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

M. THOMAS CARTER, MINE SHAREDEALER,
EUSINESS TRANSACTED, at close market prices of the day, in all the

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWRLL, DIXON, AND CO.),
26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREEF, LONDON, E.C.,
BUY and SKLL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market price
no.. Investors and capitalists should read the "Share Exchange Times,"
published by P. D. and Co. at the above offices. It contains special information upon Van, Tincroft, and other leading mines.
Read our remarks on page 193 of this day's Journal upon Tin Mines, and
Taquaril, Van, Prince of Wales, Roman Gravels, &c.

TIMSBURY COLLIERIES, NEAR BATH. WANTED, in the beginning of June next, an ACTIVE,
PRACTICAL COLLIERY MANAGER, to take charge of the above
collieries, four in number.

For terms and particulars, apply to B. SMITH, Esq., Timsbury, near Bath.

COAL MINING.

WANTED, an UNDERGROUND BAILIFF, who understands
DIALLING, LEVELLING, and has a THOROUGH PRACTICAL
KNOWLEDGE of the DIFFERENT METHODS of WORKING COAL.
Address, "A. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Floet-street, London.

WANTED, a RESIDENT UNDERVIEWER for a COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES. State age, last employment, and salary expected. Address, "Box 36," Post Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO FURNACE MANAGERS

TO FURNACE MANAGERS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON AS
FURNACE MANAGER for a SMELTING WORKS IN SOUTH WALES.
He must understand the MIXING and SMELTING of HEMATITE IRON ORES,
and in the production of GOOD BRANDS of PIG-IRON.
Address, with copies of testimonials, and stating past experience and salary
required, to "The Smelting Company," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Ficetstreet, London.

WANTED, by an active Young Man, of 25 years of age, a SITUATION as UNDERLOOKER. Is well accustomed to the workings of coal and fronstones in the Brymbo districts. Can talk the English and Weish languages; also a good scholar, and would make himself generally useful. First-class reference can be given as for honesty and sobriety, &c. Apply "L.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

SPELTER WORKS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL WORKING
FOREMAN. Must read and write well.
Apply, stating experience and wages required, to "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL
Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, for COOK'S KITCHEN MINE, a good secondhand ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, of about 26 in. cylinder. Apply to Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS, Dolcoath Mine, Camborne.

A MINING ENGINEER, who took his Diploma of Civil Engineer at the French School of Mines, and has acquired a practical knowledge in Collieries and in Corpish Mines, wants a SITUATION as LOCAL MANAGER or INSPECTING ENGINEER; or is open to INSPECT and REPORT on MINING PROPERTY in ENGLAND or ABROAD. Knows several languages, and has also a practical knowledge of Assaying, Chemistry, Surveying, Mapping. &c.

ing, Mapping, &c. Apply to Skewis and Bawden, Mine Managers, Pursers, &c., Taylstock.

TO CAPITALISTS. POR SALE, a CONSIDERABLE INTEREST in ONE of the MOST VALUABLE DIVIDEND-PAYING COLLIERIES in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, raising upwards of 360,600 tone per annum, and with unworked coal to last more than a contury at the present rate of production. Will be sold to pay bandsome interest on the purchase money, calculated on an average of profits for several years past. Principals or their solicitors only attended to, For further particulars, apply to Messrs. H. DUNN and SON, Solicitors, Darlington.

LLANARMON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). FOR SALE, SEVENTY-FIVE SHARES, fully paid up, at £2 10s. per share, net cash. Apply to J. Keane, Lombard Exchange, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND AGENTS WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS' PATENT STEAM ORE STAMPER will shortly be READY FOR SALE.

Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry, Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

THE HITCHINS TESTIMONIAL

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS will, if possible, be PUBLISHED in the Mining Journal of next week. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who have promised subscriptions, but have not remitted, will oblige by doing so without delay.

St. Michael's-house, St. Michael's-alley, 9th March, 1871.

St. Michael's-house, St. Michael's-alley, 9th March, 1871.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1871, at Four o'clock P.m., for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions, passed unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 24th February, 1871:—

That the directors be authorised to acquire the lease of Mr. Bawden's land, adjoining the company's property.

That Clause 35 of the Articles of Association of the company be expunged, and the following Clause substituted:—"That the directors for the time being of the company to, or in the purchase of shares in the company."

By order, JOHN H. TILLY, Secretary.

1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., March 6, 1871.

R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Investors in mines will do well to apply to Mr. COMYN for shares in West EVEL and EXCELSION TIN, and HAREWOOD CONSOLS COPPER, MINES. He as business in these shares at such prices as must leave a very large profit there for sale hereafter or for investment.

Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given. description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given. Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

BENJAMIN LIBBY, MINE AND SHAREDEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, Recommends the following SHARES to be BOUGHT for a great rise in price:—So. Condurrow, £13. Carn Brea, £45. South Frances, £32. East Seton, 25s. Tiecroft, £46. Carn Camborne, 49s. On application, the above will be glad to furnish anyone with particulars.

T. W. GREENFIELD, CHURCH LANE, TAVISTOCK,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

Accounts of Public Companies Audited, Partnership Accounts Adjusted,
Arbitrations Conducted.
Valuations made for Probate and Administration.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Stocks, Funds, Rallway
Debentures and Freference Stock, Bank, Gas, and Mining Shares. Sales and Purchase

M ESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,
39A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET. LIVERPOOL,
MINING SHARE BROKERS,
Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of
WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and
are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices,
Messrs. Liscombe and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular,"
containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be
had on application.

R. PERCY ROBERTS. FINANCIAL AGENT,

60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE. CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,
CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.
Reports on any mine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining
business transacted.
C. PENGILLY, Secretary.

C APTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,

GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH,

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REFORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private daharholders. r private snarenoiders. For terms, apply to Capt. Absalom Francis, as above.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

M. R. HUBERT BANKART, who is NOW IN NEW YORK, and has had twenty years' experience in Mining Operations in various parts of the world, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO EXAMINE AND REPORT UPON ANY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES OR MEXICO, AND ON THE BEST MODE OF REDUCING THE ORES; and from his long practical management and connection with the Gold and Silver Mines of California, Nevada, and adjacent districts, intending purchasers and companies holding interests in the rich silver deposits of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, will find this an opportunity of insuring an immediate and reliable examination, without incurring the expense of specially sending parties from England for that purpose. The property of the property o

FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The under-mentioned firms, with the sanction of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States, are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the NATIONAL LOAN, authorised under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An Act to Authorise the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

Subscriptions will accordingly be opened at their respective offices, on Friday, the 16th day of March inst.

The amount proposed to be issued is \$200,000,000 (two hundred millions of doilars), redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after the years from the date of Issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Per annum, from the first day of May next, payable quarterly in coin in the United States, at the offices of the Treasurer, and assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government.

ant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government.

The bonds will be issued in the United States, where the principal will also

The bonds will be issued in the United States, where the principal will also be reimbursed.

The bonds will be issued in the United States, where the principal will also be reimbursed.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued in amounts of \$50, \$100, \$300, \$100, \$

PRESERVED COAL.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS OF FOREIGN BAILWAYS, AND OCEAN STEAM COMPANIES, &c.

R. WOOD having recently patented a NEW and MORE ECONOMICAL METHOD of MANUFACTURING his OKLEBRATED PRESERVED COAL BY IMPROVED MACHINERY,

PREPARED to TREAT (with Principals only) for the USE of the SAME. Blackweir, Cardiff, 6th March, 1871.

CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO
ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves
on the Anglesey branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and
also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.
Also SUPPLY best LAYOOK'S GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRB
BRICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-onTyne.

Tyne.
Cannel gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in wandard candles, 32½ candles.
Wor prices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN.

closs, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,

ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET.

ON SALE, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE; ONE 22 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE.
Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of COUPLED WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 13 in., with slot link motion. These engines are first-class, and

ill be sold very cheap.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, cylinders and Co., of Manchester. ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 10 in. cylinders, four wheels coupled. The above engine can be seen running.

Apply, Henry Parkinson, 44, Folds-road, Bolton. ONE 12 in. TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, four wheels

coupled; copper fire-box and brass tubes.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton. ON SALE, ONE 53 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 9 fc. ONE 36 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, 6 fc. stroke.

Apply, Henry Parkinson, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ONE BOGIE LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for sharp curves; cylinder, 14½ in.; stroke, 22 in. Copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. Will be sold cheap.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter, two flues through each; will work at 60 lbs. on the square inch. TWO CORNISH BOILERS, one flue through each, 20 ft. by 5 ft.
Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, 18-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding. ONE 12-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. ONE 8-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. TWO CLAY-GRINDING MILLS, revolving pans, 9 ft. diameter; solid cast-fron rollers, iron frames, complete. These are very massive mills.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton. N SALE, ONE PAIR of HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, cylinders each 24 in, diameter, 4 ft. stroke, fitted with slot link motion and Cornish valves; also, WINDING DRUM, 11 ft. diameter, 6 ft. wide, for round wire rope. Indicator nearly new, and will be sold very obeap. Also, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, stroke 4 ft., fitted with slot link motion, Cornish valves, and winding drums. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

M ESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

Date. Mines.	Tons.	Pr	ice p	er t	nn.	Purchasers.
larch 3-Minera						Walker, Parker, & Co.
- ditto			11		0	ditto
- ditto					0	ditto
- ditto			12	1		Sims, Willyams, & Co.
- ditto						Walker, Parker, & Co.
- ditto			12			A. Eyton,
-Dyliffe					6	
7-Maes-y-safn			12	0		Delafield Company.
			12	1		Sheldon Bush, & Co.
9-Van			12 1			Adam Evton.
- ditto					6	ditto
- ditto				12		Burry Port Company.
- ditto			12		0	
- ditto						Walker, Parker, & Co.
- ditto						Panther Lead Co.
- ditto						Delafield Company.
- ditto			12 1			Walker, Parker, & Co.
-Talargoch			12 1			Adam Eyton.
- ditto				16		Walker, Parker, & Co.
- ditto			13		0	ditto
-Trelogan			12 1			Adam Eyton.
-Holywell Level	15	*****		1		Walker, Parker, & Co.
-Deep Level	94				8	ditto
-Gladstone	8					Adam Eyton.
-Clwt Militia			11	1		
-Wagstaff	99	****	10 1			Walker, Parker, & Co.
-Eglwyseg Extension	5		13			Adam Eyton,
-North Hendre	16					ditto
	14					ditto
-Assheton			11			ditto
-Meancrout	12		11	,		ditto

						BI	LE	ND	E				
	M				To	ns		Pri	ce	per	to	n.	Purchasers
darch	3-Mit	iera			1	00		£	4	4	0		Vivian and Sons.
	- d	itto				45			4	4	0		ditto
	- d	itto				26			3	10	6		ditto
	- d	tto				26			3	10	6		Kenrick and Son.
	- d								2	17	6		Bagilit Company,
	- d												Vivian and Sons.
	- di	ltto				25	****			2	6		Kenrick and Son.
	4-Ext	nou	D		1	0.0			2	0	0		Richardson & Co.
	9-Var	1				50			3	1	0		Dillwyn and Co.
	- dit	to		****	****	50			3	1	0		Richardson and Co.

BLACK TIN. Date, Mine, Tonse, q. lb. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers, March 1—Pedn-an-drea. 7 1 1 25 ... £78 5 0 ... £ 583 10 3—
4—Wheal Uny... 11 11 0 6 ... 2 872 13 10—
8—Fenhalis 8 7 22 12 16 ... 644 10 10—Daubez, —So. Condurrow. 10 13 3 19 ... 73 10 0 ... 785 18 6—Bolitho. MR. JOHN BOURNE'S WORKS ON THE STEAM-ENGINE. Latest edition, in 4to, with portrait, 37 plates, and 516 price 42s., cloth.

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in its various applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways,
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At all Libraries and Booksellers, post 8vo., with Map, 10s, 6d. (London: Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row.)

(London: Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row.)

WESTWARD BY RAIL: From New York to San Francisco.—
By W. F. RAE.

"The increasing interest felt in this country in all that relates to the Pacific States, in consequence of the large amount of British capital invested in the Mines, will doubtless cause Mr. W. F. Rae's. Westward by Rail' to be read by a very large number of Englishmen; and as it is as amusing as it is repicte with information, no one will regret an acquaintance with it. An entire chapter is devoted to the description of the State of Nevada and its silver treasures, and in this connection Mr. Rae affords a useful hint to intending investors. His book should be carefully studied by all classes of readers, both in England and America."—Mining Journal,

Motices to Connespondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

be filed on receipt: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GROLOGY OF SIAM.—Like your correspondent, "L.W.," in last week's Journal, I have had questions put to me concerning the geology and mineral resources of Siam, but unlike "L.W.," I was unable to reply to them, and was not aware that anyone in this country was acquainted with the country. May I, therefore, ask "L.W." whether the native tribes are of a friendly or unfriendly character, and whether the climate is such as Europeans could live in ?—K. L. TITLES TO AMERICAN MINES.—Can some of your American correspondents give us their views about titles to mines in the United States,—which is preferable, first location, or U. S. patent, &c. ?—BROKER.

EAST NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—I notice in last week's Journal a letter from a shareholder in this mine. I shall be glad to communicate with him. If he will address L. E. II., care of Mr. Waller, 10, Upper Dorset-street, Bryanstonsquare, London.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

KEW STEAM ORE STAMPS.—Mr. Sturgeon writes, in reply to Mr. Synnock, that—

address L. E. H., care of Mr. Waiter, D., Opper Diract-street, Bryanston-square, London.—ANOTHER SHARHHOLDER, in reply to Mr. Synnock, that—
*** "The Wheal Mulberry stamps were the first I had seen at work, though, of course, I was not totally uninformed on the subject; and Mr. Synnock is obliged to admit that we zere prepared with certain plans of a matured invention on the Condie hammer principle, which we submitted to him on our first meeting at Bodmin. ** "The ore shoot, arranged so as to effect a self-regulating feed, was our own invention, and differed materially from Mr. Synnock's plan. Mr. Synnock's "Coffer" would never have answered, the hammer bar being exposed to the wash of the sand and water, and certain in its action to tear the gland in pieces, and get the cylinder fail of grit. The large head and small rod, inseparable from the fixed cylinder plan, would not have stood the test of a single day's hammering. In short, the whole plan was utterly impracticable, and consisted of nothing but what had been tried before, and failed; and all the information we got from Mr. Synnock we could have obtained much better, and in fact did afterwards obtain, from the records of the Patent Office. At the same time I am glad to acknowledge the practical assistance we got from Mr. Sewoll, engineer, of Charlestown,"

**BIARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither

BHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1871.

MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

The representatives of those interested in the metalliferous mines of Cornwall and Devonshire have accepted the principle of the Mines Regulation Bill, 1871, although they are desirous that certain trifling alterations, which they conceive will improve the measure, should be introduced. It seems that from the doubt that has been entertained whether the children employed about metalliferous mines came within the provisions of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, it has, as far as the Cornish and Devon mines are concerned, remained a dead letter, and the metalliferous miners are simply desirous that it should remain so. The 11th clause of the new Bill enacts that—"The provisions of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, shall extend to all women, young persons, and children employed above ground in connection with any mine in the same manner as if the place in which they are so employed were a workshop within the meaning of that Act, and they were employed in a handicraft," and Mr. BRUCE has expressed to Mr. St. Aubyy his willingness to limit the operation of the clause to coal mines, upon the understanding that Cornish mines shall be regarded as under the Workshop Regulation Act of 1867, and this arrangement was generally approved of.

The always which provided that we have between 10 and 18 shall. The representatives of those interested in the metalliferous mines proved of.

The clause which provided that no boy between 10 and 13 shall ork underground more than three days in any one week, nor more work underground more than three days in any one week, nor more than 12 hourse in any one day, was not altogether objected to, but it was considered preferable that the prohibition should be limited to boys between 10 and 12 years. With respect to the educational provisions contained in the 9th clause, which compels all boys between 10 and 13 to receive 10 hours schooling per week, it was considered unobjectionable, seeing that the section is intended to apply only to boys working underground, and that Mr. BRUCE had promised to make the necessary alterations to prevent misunderstanding on the matter. Efforts will also be made to limit the age to 12 years, as in the former case, and to get the third sub-section struck out, so as not to prevent school after 6 o'clock in the evening from reckoning as educational time.

Amongst the other alterations proposed, which are chiefly of a minor character, was a suggestion that the word owner being inappli-

Amongst the other alterations proposed, which are chiefly of a minor character, was a suggestion that the word owner being inapplicable to Cornish mines should be more clearly defined, and it was thought best to make some representative person—the purser or some other public officer—answerable on behalf of all the adventurers in a mine. The desirability of such a course is beyond question, and for the prevention of evasions of the Act seems absolutely necessary. The modification of the thirty-fourth clause seems equally desirable to prevent the infraction of the Act. In case of abandoned mines in which the ownership of the surface, and of the minerals, are vested in different persons the obligations to fence shafts is thrown primarily on both owners, but the owner of the surface has a remedy given him against the owner of the minerals. To this clause a most important amendment is proposed by Capt, TEAGUE, the object of is proposed by Capt. TEAGUE. which is to throw on mine-lords the expense of fencing all shafts now existing, and not used by any mine during its present working. It is scarcely necessary to state that Capt. Teague's resolution was carried unanimously, as was also that for continuing the services of Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., to prepare the Mineral Statistics, which he has so ably collected and compiled for nearly a quarter of a century. But perhaps the most satisfactory statement made at the meeting of the Cornish Committee was that embodied in the resolution of

of the Cornish Committee was that embodied in the resolution of Mr. W. BOLITHO, jun., that the Committee made no opposition to the introduction of a clause leaving the choice of a mine dector with the miners themselves. The question of dealing with the doctor and club money has always been a matter of dispute between the miners and mine adventurers, in consequence of the adventurers almost invariably regarding those funds as part of their banker's balance, so that although the miners received their regular allowance, even after all subscriptions made by them have been expended, no account is taken when the balance is in their favour. If this can be remedied it will give much satisfaction to the miners generally: the empower.

ing of the miners to appoint their own doctor will also be regarded

as a great boon.

At the Trade Societies Congress on Wednesday resolutions identical to those referred to in last week's Journal as having been decided upon by the Miners' Association, were passed.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS IN SOUTH WALES.

Whilst all men will deplore, still there are few possessing large experience of colliery work who will be surprised that within a week after one grave explosion another should occur in the same district. Mr. WALES and Mr. BROUGH, the Inspectors for the South Wales and the South-Western districts respectively, are again, as they were in 1869, simultaneously engaged in investigating calamities of the same order in the districts which adding one another. Last week we rethe South-Western districts respectively, are again, as they were in 1869, simultaneously engaged in investigating calamities of the same order in the districts which adjoin one another. Last week we recorded the leading features, so far as they had become known, of the explosion, 20 miles from Cardiff, on the property of the Pentre and Church Steam Coal Company, by which 41 lives were lost. That accident occurred on Feb. 24. On March 2, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 41 men and boys were at work in No. 1 pit of the Victoria Works, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company (Limited), at Victoria, which is really a portion of Ebbw Vale. The pit lies at the base of the steep hill which divides Victoria from Tredegar, is 231 yards deep, and is worked by a single double-cage shaft. Ironstone and coal are both found in the three mineralogical divisions of which the mine consists. At the base there is the stone, in the middle lies the old coal seam, and nearer to the surface is the spotted vein, which is not, however, at present being got. The operations have been carried on for about a quarter of a century, and with so much success that it has enjoyed a comparative immunity from accidents. So free, too, has this Monmouth-shire Mine been from gas that naked lights have been used, and that was the character of the Illumination which was being employed on Thursday afternoon, when at the time we have indicated an explosion happened in No. 10 heading in the old coal seam. Strikingly indicative of the varied phases marking accidents of this class is the circumstance that whilst on the previous Friday in the Rhondda Valley, not very many miles away, the accident was accompanied by evidences resembling the sudden outburst of a volcano, the firing of the carburetted hydrogen in this case was almost as silent as is the working of the noxious supervening carbonic acid. A few walls are found to be down, but upon the surface nothing was heard of the explosion, and the miners at work in the ironstone, 15 are found to be down, but upon the surface nothing was heard of the explosion, and the miners at work in the ironstone, 15 yards below the place of the explosion, experienced no further inconvenience than a momentary vibration in the atmospheric current. This excited only passing surprise, and the work was continued, yet out of the 41 people down at the time 18 have succumbed, the great majority of them, as will be imagined, having fallen suddenly, but quietly, into their last long sleep by the mortal stupefaction which accompanied the inhaling of the carbonic acid. There are 19 deaths recorded. The 19th is due to the impetuosity of the o'ermastering love of a parent for the child. The one deceased to whom we refer is JONATHAN PRICE, the fireman, who, receiving the signal to return to the pit when he had hardly got to the surface, instantly descended, and seeking his son, who was amongst the workers, ran out of the current of the fresh air, and less fortunate than the underground offlicer who sought his son in the workings of Pentre Colliery on the previous week, was not brought out of the suffocating gas till it was too late. Whilst at Pentre the father survives, at Victoria father and son have alike fallen. At Pentre no one is left to tell the tale, but at Victoria two workpeople, who were in the coal workings at the time of the accident, survive. The poor men have been sadly injured, but it is hoped that they may ultimately recover. Their injuries having been occasioned by the carburetted hydrogen, and not by the carbonic acid, induces the inference that they may be able to supply us with some information as to the immediate cause of the explosion. The most elucidatory testimony will never, however, be forthcoming.

Three sources of danger will immediately present themselves to

supply us with some information as to the immediate cause of the explosion. The most elucidatory testimony will never, however, be forthcoming.

Three sources of danger will immediately present themselves to every colliery manager as having, one or the other, been likely to bring about the calamity. There is first the accumulation of gas in a portion of the old workings; then there is a sudden emission of gas, known as a blower; and next there is a derangement of ventition, by the accidental blocking of doors, and the like. Accumulations of gas in old workings insufficiently swept with air have caused accidents hardly less fatal even where naked lights have been used, and where, as would seem to have been the case here, the management has generally been excellent; but the more usual cause in South Wales is a blower. To such a source must be attributed the accident which on May 25, 1869, killed seven persons, all who were employed in the very small district that fired in Com-nant-dup pits, likewise belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company. There, however, a very large quantity of gas suddenly developed itself, and indeed was flowing for more than nine months after the explosion. In that case it was traceable to the squeezing of the roof of a deep heading, which roof was composed of interlaminations of rock and carbonaceous matter, a description of strata which, Mr. Brough pointed out at the time, very often throws off inflammable gas when disturbed. There were nine stalls in the deep heading, and 6000 feet of wind per minute was passing into them. Though this quantity was not large, yet as it came direct from the surface, was entirely uncontaminated, and had to range over no more than 1¼ acres, the quantity fully complied with the provisions of the first general rule, which requires the ventilation to be sufficient "under ordinary circumstances." No doubt the men would have had a better chance if there had been more air; but doubtthere is hardly any that a blower—at adumb blower certainly, but still a blower—in the st mption was evolved that blowers were the normal condition of

ne colliery.

Lamps, it is easy to understand, would have been an additional rotection at Victoria; but lamps, it is equally certain, are not an infallible remedy against an explosion in the event of a "blower," They were not so at Cwm-nant-ddu. We all know that they were not in the Rhondda Vach; and it is unhappily too clear that they did not prevent the explosion on Friday week at the spot so close to Ferndale. That they should not have obviated the second disaster is the more striking, inasmuch as the use of gunpowder had been abandoned there, and a current of air was being driven through the workings such as is seldom to be found for abundance in any portion of the Principality. Whilst the leaving of the Two-feet-nine untouched at the same time that the Four-feet was being worked may have had not a little to do with the disturbance of strata so often noticed in the log-book at Ferndale, still there is room to question if noticed in the log-book at reridule, still there is from to question it the accident would have happened supposing that a lamp had been used that would be quite safe in explosive currents travelling at high velocity. The quantity of air passing in the district of the pit in which the explosion originated would probably be about 30,000 feet per minute. To render such a quantity highly explosive all that was wanted was a discharge for about five minutes of from 2500 to 3000 ft, of gas per minute. The Davy, the Stephenson, and the Clauny lamps will pass the flame when exposed to an explosive current having a all subscriptions made by them have been expended, no account is taken when the balance is in their favour. If this can be remedied it will give much satisfaction to the miners generally; the empower
the intake level, near to the point of explosion. It was not, there
fault, formerly supposed to extent out of the was travelling in nock sinking proves that the coal measures are not cut off by this it will give much satisfaction to the miners generally; the empower
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fault, formerly supposed to extent out of the was travelling in nock sinking proves that the coal measures are not cut off by this it will give much satisfaction to the miners generally; the empower-

fore, necessary if that air became explosive that there should be a naked light or a defective lamp to have produced the calamity. The Act requires that a lamp shall be safe up to a velocity of 30 or 40 ft. per second. Such a lamp, there is reason to fear, was not being used at Ferndale at the time of the ignition, but such lamps now probably exist, and are being used in South Wales—it may be presumed at Ferndale among the other collieries; but all lamps, so far as we know, that are now in considerable practical use which meet this requirement have the great drawback to their general adoption that they are easily put out upon being moved. We want a lamp that will bear moving, or else that will go out immediately upon coming into contact with explosive gas. How far the facts here noted have any bearing upon the Pentre calamity remains to be seen. In any event we are not without hope that the difficulty which the lamp makers have yet to grapple with will by-and-bye be overcome. The mining world will then possess a much desiderated safeguard against those sources of danger which are being so often come upon in the South Wales field—a sudden irruption of carburetted hydrogen.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The immunity from explosion which has characterised the working of collieries in Northumberland and Durham for many years past has been brought about in a great measure by investigations instituted by Government into the cause and nature of these accidents. A wholesome fear of these scrutinies has the effect of putting those in charge of mines upon their guard in carrying out the simple regulations of our mines, and in applying practical improvements which will in any way aid ventilation.

We fear that in the collieries of South Wales and Monmouthshire—where two most serious explosions have lately happened—this state of things has not been arrived at, and there is not that security of a reasonable character that we should wish to see accompany the working of every mine. We are inclined to think there is not a lack of practical and experienced men as overlookers in the collieries of South Wales. What is wanted is a more scientific system of dealing with their workings and ventilation. Do they take advantage of the tendency of fire-damp to rise naturally to the highest part of goaves or to any set of workings, from which it may be carried away by special airways? This implies laying out works beforehand with this view, and avoiding large accumulations of gas such as mustunhappily have existed in the Pentre Mine. Where accumulations of gas are allowed to take place, and old stalls remain unventilated, there is likely to occur an accident sooner or later, as we cannot guarantee lamps being always perfect, and men always on their guard. If powder is used in connection with lamps here is another fertile source of colliery explosions.

Let the workings be thoroughly ventilated where they are open, in the remotest parts; the goaf be drained partly of gas by its natural tendency to ascend; and the use of powder prohibited where will follow a marked decrease in colliery explosions, and a great saving in human life.

NEW COAL FIELDS IN MID-ENGLAND.

NEW COAL FIELDS IN MID-ENGLAND.

The mining engineers of the Staffordshire and Shropshire coal fields are to be congratulated upon the vigorous efforts they are making to solve the all-important question of the existence, or otherwise, of coal in the portions of the country in which they are located, abutting upon the known and proved coal fields. It is no secret that the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire mining engineers have set themselves to work to prove the connection between the South Staffordshire and Warwickshirefields. Assisted by capitalists of their number, and likewise by men of wealth who are not mining engineers, they are carrying forward sinkings beneath the red rock, on the Sandwell estate, at West Bromwich, belonging to the Earl of DARTMOUTH. The South Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical engineers, established in Wolverhampton, with the Government Inspector for South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire at its head, appear to be no less determined in its resolve to demonstrate the precise nature of the formation between the South Staffordshire and the Shropshire fields. In the accompanying Supplement to this week's Journal is shown what, with this object in view, were the proceedings of that Institute last Monday. They have satisfied themselves that coal exists in localities that the Government Geological Surveyors—not possessing the opportunities for careful examination, which since the Survey have some within the zero hot satisfied themselves that coal exists in localities that the Government Geological Surveyors—not possessing the opportunities for careful examination, which since the Survey have come within the reach of local engineers—set down as doubtful, but which unquestionably possess the much coveted mineral. Of the most promising portion of this they have obtained a concession to the extent of some 1000 acres, and the terms of the preliminary lease have been settled with the owner, Lord HATHERTON. Thus they purpose to prove step by stop, for the property taken comes up close against that of a colliery now being worked with great promise on the western edge of Cannock Chase. The Institute would thus seem to have made the first move towards practically solving the highly interesting question upon which there has lately been so much debate in our columns, by experienced local geologists, who hold views upon this matter that they believe to be well founded, and which the acknowledged ability of the disputants invests with much weight, so long as positive trials keep the subject within the realms of debate.

We desire now to direct attention to the views which are known

invests with much weight, so long as positive trials keep the subject within the realms of debate.

We desire now to direct attention to the views which are known to be held by men of considerable trade mark in the districts under discussion, and, amongst those men, by Mr. S. BALLEY, who, by the way, is the mining engineer for the nobleman from whom the South Midland Institute have just obtained the concession of land upon which they intend to make their trial sinking. These views lead to the conclusion that coal will be found to extend far beyond the present known limits both on the west, north, and east sides. There are the Shropshire field 14 miles on the west side, the North Staffordshire and Cheadle within 16 miles on the north side, and the Warwickshire within 10 or 12 miles on the east side. It is not easy to come to any other conclusion than that the intervening surface overlies very valuable coal fields. Such views are strengthened in relation to the ground between the Staffordshire and Warwickshire fields by the fact that regular coal seams have been proved and worked to some considerable extent near Aldridge, under the Red Measures, in the direction of the Warwickshire collieries. Further, workings, made under Mr. Bailey's superintendence in Warwickshire, show that the coal under the Red Measures dips at an angle of 1 in 6, and then becomes flatter as it approaches the Staffordshire fields. Hence the inference may be drawn that coal extends between the two localities to a considerable extent, though it may be broken at intervals by faults. The very important investigation now going forward on the Sandwell estate will further prove this, as in the sinking made under Mr. BAILEY's superintendence at Wigmore, on the same estate, over the boundary of the South Staffordshire coal field, the coal measures were found under the red rocks, dipping at an angle of 50 or 60°; indeed, the bottom part of the Thick coal was here, at the same angle, from 4 to 5 yards thick. These coals appeared to abut against the Si omoters of the Sundwell Company's scheme. As to the westers undary of the district, much has been said respecting the character the fault. We may remark that some five or six years ago it was of the fault. We may remark that some five or six years ago it was suggested that this fault should be proved on Mr. VERNON's estate at Essington, where the coal was at the time being worked up to it at a depth of about 200 yards, and Mr. BAILEY thought that would be a favourable opportunity to do so. He proposed that a head should be driven from that level a distance of 200 or 300 yards into it, and Mr. BECKETT joined him in a report, which was distributed among the owners of the various adjoining properties, asking them to contribute towards the expense of the proof, but as the matter was not taken up by them, it fell through. A head was, however, driven a fewer was later into it. For a short distance it was very disturbed, and of the fault. taken up by them, it fell through. A head was, however, driven a few yards into it. For a short distance it was very disturbed, and then a decided dislocation was met with, at an angle of 50° to 70° from the floor of the mine. The fault at that point was a "downthrow" westward, and of considerable extent, but it was reduced

that they will most probably extend, and join the northern portion of the Shropshire coal field and the North Staffordshire coal field. At Cheadle Mr. BAILEY found, from a recent inspection, the coal seams under the red rocks dipping in the direction of the South Staffordshire coal field.

That there is a most valuable and important coal field in this direction there cannot be two opinions, but the extent remains to be proved. Rather than attempt proofs in the centre of these different districts, where the depth may be from 500 to 1000 yards, the more economical and certain mode is by following the leadings of the coal, step by step, as has been done so successfully in several instances, And this we are glad to see the Institute have made up their minds to do. There is no room to question the value of the mines in the northern part of the South Staffordshire coal field, and it is a remarkable fact that every step which has been taken to prove that coal field has been most encouraging, both as to the superior quality of the coal and its increased thickness and hardness. It is interesting to follow the proofs of the deep and shallow coal from Highbridge, at Brownhills, to the West Cannock new pits, and to remark the growing thickness in that direction. At Highbridge, the two coals are 9 ft. 9 in.; at Brownhills, 11 ft.; at Cannock Chase, 12 ft. 6 in.; at Hednesford, 14 ft. 6 in.; at Cannock and Rugeley, 16 ft. 4 in.; and the West Cannock new pits, so far as has been proved, will have a similar thickness. Besides this, the working of them is so much improved by a good roof and floor, and also freedom from water. The cost also of a plant (although it is 150 yards deeper) is not more in this new district than it has been in some cases in the Brownhills district. Looking, therefore, at all these elucidatory premises, we cannot doubt but the coal field will extend, and rapidly be developed under the red rocks on either side of the South Staffordshire coal basin.

THE REGISTRATION AND PRESERVATION OF MINING PLANS AND SECTIONS.

The Mines Regulation Bill, 1871, brings up the question more prominently than of late of the value of securing accurate plans and sections of all our subterranean operations. Before we express any opinion of our own, we desire to place before our readers the opinions which have been expressed at different times by men of eminence in science, and of great practical experience in mining, on this important subject. Werner, in his "Treatise on Mineral Veins" says—"It is an obligation and a duty for us to collect and leave to future generations as much instruction and knowledge as possible on the labours carried on in our mines, whether it be in those that are still worked or in those which have been given," and the second of the second of

A committee of coalowners at South Shields expressed their opinion

A committee of coalowners at South Shields expressed enter open in the following words:

"The registering of plans and other statistical information would not only undoubtedly tend to preserve both life and property, but would also furnish Government with information relative to the mining resources of the country, of which they are now ignorant, and which information it is impossible otherwise to obtain."—(Export of the South Shields Committee upon Accidents in Collieries, the Result of their Invostigations, and Suzg'sstions, with Romarks as to Legislative Interference.)

Thomas Winterbottom, Esq. M.D. Errington Bell, Esq. Richard Shortridge, Ssq., J.P. Robert Swinburne, Esq. Junes Roxby, Esq., J.P. William Eldowes, Esq. Junes Roxby, Esq., J.P. John Clay, Esq.

James Mather, Esq. James Mather, Esq. James Mather, Esq. Homas Salmon, Esq. Secretaries.

In 1797, WILLIAM THOMAS, an eminent colliery viewer, expressed

In 1797, WILLIAM THOMAS, an eminent colliery viewer, expressed his opinion in the following words:—

"An institution which should be a repository of all mine plans and records of workings may have remote rather than immediate advancage; but when the information shall have reached such a degree of maturity as it will be the business of such an institution to attain and maintain the advantage will be considerable. A knowledge of the properties of the district, with the nature of the strata which compose each respective division of that property, and a regular history of the various seams of coal existing within each division, will cause a considerable saving in the expense of boring, which for the purpose of ascertaining facts will then, in a great measure, be rendered unnecessary. A saving of time as well of money will be effected. Another considerable advantage to be obtained by this collective information and connection of property is the knowledge that will be thereby procured with respect to the nature, situation, and direction of the various dykes and interruptions that have been met with in prosecution of the workings of the respective seams within each individual property. By this information neighbouring collieries, towards which the direction of those interruptions tends, may be extricated from a too fatal security, and led to make those preparations to meet approaching evils, the necessity of which could not have otherwise been foreseen, ignorant as they must have been that any disaster was likely to happen. The growth of such a history on a subject now very imperfectly known presents many advantages. The proprictor becomes acquainted with the value and importance of his property. The coal resources of this country would be reduced within the limits of celeulation; and the adventurer who risks his fortune would then do so with a degree of conditione in the uniformation relative to the limits of every particular waste and the full extent of the workings in the respective seams as to preclude the possibi

on the surface is sometimes the only evidence of ancient workings."

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, C.E., read a paper on this subject, in 1815, before a mining institute, in which he says:—

"I perfectly accord with Mr. Thomas where he says 'that more particularly when a colliery gives up working any particular seam there should be a public record of the exact limits of the waste at the moment the works cease, as on this depends, in a great measure, the security which subsequent workings will derive from such collected information. The next point of consideration is how those records are to be obtained, and more essentially how to make them permanent, because the benefit to be derived from them is of far less importance to the present than to future times—therefore, I fear that nothing short of a public law can produce the end desired. Had Mr. Thomas's views been carried ont in 1737 the public would now have been in possession of plans and records of many wrought out and relinquished seams. The want would be a serious loss. I have, consequently, suggested a retrospective clause. Great Britain owes its pre-eminence in no inconsiderable degree to the abundance of its coal mines, which, therefore, as an object of first national importance, it is desirable should be prolonged as far as possible to future ages by leaving to posterity certain records to direct them where they may obtain coal, which in the time of its abundance would not quit the cost of working, but which then would be of great value."

The well-known and justly-celebrated JOHN BUDDLE, in his re-

The well-known and justly-celebrated JOHN BUDDLE, in his remarks on coal mines, says:—
"It is obvious that many collieries which are now open will sooner or later be shut up, and lie dormant for various and indefinite periods—and the probability is that in many cases all knowledge of the dykes which intersect stem may be lost, and that the parties having to re-open them may be as ignorant, or even more so than those who first opened these mines. It is not necessary that I should dwell on the extent of the loss of property and of lives which may result from such a state of things. I wish to draw public attention to the means of avoiding it. Although the several dykes which have been met with in all the working collieries of the present day are accurately presented on the working plans of these collieries, yet from the detached and local nature of those plans no general and accurate notion of their lines of direction, bondings, and throws can be formed from such detached sources of information. Nothing can effect the object of gaining an accurate knowledge of this important feature in the geological structure of our district but the construction of a map of it, laid down from actual survey, on which all the dykes that have yet been discovered shall be correctly represented. This map to be accompanied by a book of sections, showing the throws of the dykes in every part of the district."

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom last year attained an aggregate of 11,495,092 tons, as compared with 10,588,425 tons in 1869, and 10,837,804 tons in 1868. Notwithstanding the war, which greatly reduced the consumption of English coal in France in the last four months of last year, France imported 2,082,224 tons of English coal in 1870, as compared with 1,999,920 tons in 1869, and 1,925,661 tons in 1868. Our exports of coal seem to have increased. Coal seem to have increased more or less considerably last year to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, the United States, and Brazil; but they declined as ready Daith, Lulis, Lulis Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, France, Spain; Italy, the United States, and Brazil; but they declined as regards British India. The aggregate value of the coal exported last year was 5,506,890*l.*, as compared with 5,067,790*l.* in 1869, and 5,352,525*l.* in 1868. In these totals France figured for 920,093*l.*, 869,137*l.*, and 872,568*l.* respectively. While our coal exports in 1870 amounted to 11,495,092 tons, they stood in 1865 at only 9,170,477 tons, in 1860 at 7,321,832 tons, and in 1855 at 4,976,902 tons. This branch of British exports cores.

tinues to offer matter for congratulation. The annual subscriptions have increased, and after discharging all liabilities there remains a balance in hand of more than 584. The Rev. T. Wiltshire, M.A., has been elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. J. Log an Lobley has accepted the office of honorary secretary.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL,

That small coal can be successfully converted into a useful and economic fuel has been sufficiently proved by the results obtained with it by the Peninsular and Oriental, Pacific Steam Navigation, and other similar companies; yet there is still an enormous quantity of small coal wasted which it would be to the advantage alike of the colliery proprietor and the owner of the mineral to work up. The principle of utilising the refuse coal was fully detailed in an article upon Indian Coal, published in the Mining Journal of Jan. 25, 1868, for it should be mentioned that a process which is valuable for one description of coal is generally valuable, and that where the round coal is of inferior quality the small is necessarily so. To permit of small coal being successfully treated it is essential that the impurities should be merely mechanically mixed with the coal, for it is then That small coal can be successfully converted into a useful and sties should be merely mechanically mixed with the coal, for it is then not difficult to find a cheap and efficient mode of separating them and converting the cleaned coal into marketable fuel. The success of this latter portion of the process seems in all cases to depend upon crushing the coal sufficiently fine before attempting to amalgamate

or this latter portion of the process seems in all cases to depend upon crushing the coal sufficiently fine before attempting to amalgamate it. If this be done almost any binding material, whether pitch, tar, gluten, farina, or other similar substance can be used with equal advantage, so that the only question to be considered is which can be most cheaply obtained at the place were the fuel is manufactured. In the case of the "Crown Preserved Coal," manufactured under patents granted to Mr. H. W. Wood, of Cardiff, which expired in August of last year, the advantage claimed is that a "preserved coal," in contradistinction to "patent fuel," is produced, which retains its full power and strength in all climates for any number of years. Mr. Wood has now taken further patents exclusively for improved machinery, adhering to the same principle so successfully developed under his former patents. He very truly remarks that in manufactured articles first cost frequently takes precedence of quality. With regard to artificial fuel, inferiority is quite as annoying as in round coal, and Mr. Wood seems to think that all admixtures of pitch and coal are objectionable, for he observes that in order to meet the desire for a cheap article manufacturers have been directing their efforts towards simplifying the process by adding the pitch, or other ingredients, to the small coal in its natural state, and then warming them together by roasting over a fire, or by introducing hot air or steam into some kind of mixing machine, and then pressing the compound obtained by one operation into moulds. Heat, he hot air or steam into some kind of mixing machine, and then pressing the compound obtained by one operation into moulds. Heat, he says, in whatever way applied to a mass of small coal and pitch, acts first upon the pitch and melts it, whilst the moisture which remains in the coal expands in the form of vapour, and repels the process of absorption of pitch; while artificial fuel, as now generally made, is dull in sound, pulverises upon fracture, and will not bear the sharp blast of a locomotive engine, which disintegrates the pitch, ignites the pitch mingled with, but not absorbed by, the coal, so that the latter deprived of the pitch which held it together deadens the fire, crumbles through the bars, or is carried into the smoke-box, and up the chimney in the form of dust.

To show the contrast which preserved coal presents to fuel of this

the chimney in the form of dust.

To show the contrast which preserved coal presents to fuel of this kind, Mr. Wood mentions that a block weighing 56 lbs., and a fragment of another manufactured by him in 1858, was fished up out of the East Bute Dock, Cardiff, in 1862, where it had been under water upwards of three years, and placed in the late Cardiff Industrial Exhibition. Both these were made from ordinary dock screenings, and in the ordinary course of business. They are now in the museum of the Cardiff Free Library, and are considered thoroughly to show what preserved coal should and may always be. These 56-lb. blocks are found the best and easiest to handle, and when broken and thrown upon the fire, ignite easily, admit a free passage of air, which causes perfect combustion, forms a most enduring coke, gives out an intense white flame, and requires neither alteration in the furnaces, nor special directions for stoking, beyond those ordinarily supplied with the cial directions for stoking, beyond those ordinarily supplied with the natural coal from which it is manufactured. It is, of course, most advantageous to employ the best and cleanest fresh cut small coal, and it is found that in that case the blocks preserve in a remarkable degree the characteristics of the coal from which they are made.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT ON THE PATENT LAWS .- This subject engaged the attention of the Inventors' Institute on Thursday last, Mr. G. W. HEMANS, M.I.C.E., in the chair. After explanations of the provisions of Mr. HINDE PALMER'S Bill by Mr. R. M. LATHAM, the secretary, and observations by Capt. J. H. SELWYN, who referred to the unsatisfactory character of Government action in awarding remuneration to inventors, and referred to the case of Capt. Scott as a recent examplar; also remarks by Dr. J. H. COLLYER, Mr. J. as a recent examplar; also remarks by Dr. J. H. COLLYER, Mr. J. M. HYDE, and other gentlemen generally favourable to Mr. PAL-MER'S Bill, but against its provision for compulsory licenses, Mr. CAMPIN then urged the importance of the Patent System as the only practicable means of enabling inventive working men (by far the greater proportion of inventors) to obtain the assistance of capitalists, and stated that he thought Mr. PALMER'S Bill, with amendments, would greatly improve the system. He moved that the Committee of the Institute for watching the proceedings in Parliament should take into consideration the various propositions made at the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to.

REACTIONARY PROCESS OF STEEL MANUFACTURE,—Considerable interest was taken in this country a short time since in the process of steel manufacture invented by Messrs. E. and P. Martin, of Sireuil, and an elaborate and interesting article on the subject has just been published in the "Revue Universelle des Mines Metallurgic," &c., by Mr. A. Noblet, the managing proprietor. The process, it will be remembered, consists in the employment in the reverberatory furnace of a method of refining by the reaction of iron and the oxides of iron upon the iron in fusion—a process which was pointed out by Reaumur in 1722; but, notwithstanding the efforts of Chalut and Clouet, Mushet, Uchatius, Hassenfratz, and others, was never successfully carried out before, indeed the idea had been abandoned as false and impracticable. The Martin process has proved a great success, and as two-thirds of the sulphur and three-fourths of the phosphorus are removed it will, no doubt, come largely into use. The first cost of the plant is much lower than for the Bessemer process. REACTIONARY PROCESS OF STEEL MANUFACTURE, -Considerable

THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF SIAM.—Comparatively little has been published with reference to the geology of Siam; but a correspondent kindly furnishes a series of valuable notes as to the best sources available on the subject. Much information will be found in "Mohat, On Siam and Gambodia," probably to be found in the library of the British Museum, although it is not in the library of the Geological Society of London, nor in that of the Royal School of Mines. In Mr. J. Crawford's "Descriptive Directory of Indian Islanda" (p. 379) there are some very interesting notes on Siam. They refer to a district from 4° to 22° of north latitude, and 1080 geogra-THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF SIAM, -Comparao a district from 4° to 22° of north latitude, and 1080 ger miles in length, embracing an area of about 111,000 ger Three mountain chains, taking a north and south diphical miles. Three mountain chains, taking a north and south direction, are referred to as running between the equator and 14° north latitude; and iron, tin, and gold have been found in the continuation of the middle chain and in the most westerly part through the Malay Peninsula. The formation is sedimentary and plutonic. Between 13° and 14° on the western borders of Siam lead, zinc, and antimony phical miles. have been found, but never worked; but gold, which is found associated with tin, has received more attention. The noted mines of Bangtapan are between 10° and 12° and "Three Hundred Peaks,

discovery of apparently valuable copper veins, principally of grauwacke, also of lead and silver, and enormous beds of magnetic and specular iron. In the country to the north carboniferous limestone, with indications of coal, has been met with, and on the eastern coast of Siam beds of coal have likewise been discovered. In the Supplement to last week's Journal we published an interesting communication from a correspondent who was long resident in, and is intimately acquainted with the country. mately acquainted with, the country.

MINING IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—Prof. ROBERT BELL, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Canada, has published in the Montreal Herald of Feb. 17 an elaborate review of mining in Canada for the year 1870. Having been officially engaged in surveying Lake Neepigon, Thunder Bay (Lake Superior), and other districts referred to, the professor's annual review has this time a freshness only equalled by its usual accuracy and comprehensiveness. Several extracts will appear in next week's Supplement of the Journal.

COAL MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The expected repeal of the duty on coal by the United States Government has had the effect of stimulating enterprise on the part of colliery owners in Nova Scotia, and the Halifax Citizen of Feb. 13 states:—
"We are informed on good authority that one of the companies owning coal mines in Cape Breton has made contracts in New York to deliver 150,000 tons of coal during the summer of the present year."

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

mins in Cape Breton has made contracts in New York to deliver 10,000 tons of coal during the number of the present year.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

**March 8.— In the hope of higher prices and a prosperous future, some makers of Pig-Iron are shy sellers, and, as a consequence, store warrants are in demand, and stocks there have been reduced from 410,705 tons, as at Christmas last, to 399,775 tons on the 28th ult, being a decrease of nearly 11,000 tons. Prices of pig-iron are also very firm, with a tendency to advance. Local melters are consuming largely for casting; and if the makers of finished iron had their difficulties arranged with their employees, a great additional consumption would follow. Makers, however, are stocking, with the apparent intention of biding their time. The variation in the range of price since last report has not exceeded 114d. a ton, and the average of the month of February is 9d. a ton over that January, the prices being.—1871: January, 5is. 5d.; February, 5cs. 3d.; February, 5is. 7d. These figures show that while last year operations have the assistance of ascending prices. The shipments for the week are not, unfortunately, up to the average, being only against 10,473 tons in the corresponding week of 1870. On Monday the market copied 17d a ton, 1870. Monday the market copied 17d a ton, 1870. The shipments of the market was quiet, and only about 4000 tons were done at 52s. 8d. cash, and 52s. 11d. a month buyers, sellers 1d. higher. To-day the market opened very favourably for sellers, and yesterday it closed at 52s. 8d. to 52s. 8d. cash, and 52s. 11d. a month buyers, sellers 1d. higher. To-day the market opened very favourably for sellers, and yesterday it closed at 52s. 8d. to 52s. 8d. as and 52s. 11d. a month buyers, sellers 1d. higher. To-day the market was quiet, and only about 4000 tons were done at 53s. 8d.; Langlona, 56s.; Eglinton (at Ardrossan), 54s.

The Malleable fron Trade, at a moment when it was expected the wage dispute had been definitely settled, has been disorganis

An excellent paper was read at the meeting of the Association of An excellent paper was read at the meeting of the Association of Engineers, in Glasgow last week, by Mr. Reynolds, jun, on "The Arrangement of the Fastenings of Iron Structures." The writer confined bimself more particularly to the functions of iron plates and rivets in malleable iron structures subject to straining and varying conditions of equilibrium—taking an iron-built ship as being about the best instance of one structure being subject to severe alternations of repose and distress, and irregularly recurring periods of compression, tension, and sheering. He then entered particularly into the plating of ships and the different styles of rivetting, and gave the results of recent experiments on such. A most interesting discussion ensued.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 9.- There has been a good supply of ships here lately, and a large amount of business transacted in all branches, both export and import. Considerable quantities of coal, coke, and iron have and import. Considerable quantities of coal, coke, and iron have been exported, and the imports have also been considerable for the season; this branch will become very heavy shortly, as large quantities of timber, Esparto grass, &c., are expected, and fears are entertained that the facilities for discharging cargoes, at Tyne Dock especially, will not be found sufficient. The want of another import dock in the Tyne has been felt for some time, and it is likely to be experienced even more severely this season. The time has arrived for the veryly birdings in Durham, indeed many of them have been for the yearly bindings in Durham; indeed, many of them have been carried out. On Saturday they were entered into at the Felling and Usworth Collieries, the Springwell Colliery, Kibblesworth Colliery, &c. At the Hetton Collieries, on the Wear, and also at some other tons, in 1860 at 7,321,832 tons, and in 1855 at 4,976,902 tons. This branch of British export commerce has thus been steadily and greatly increasing during the last fifteen years.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The report of the Council, just issued, states that the proceedings of the association during the past year have been marked by the excellence of the papers read at the ordinary meetings of the members, by the number and success of the excursions made to places of geological interest, and by the visits to public museums. The financial condition of the association conIt is well known that during the last year the range of prices-that

It is well known that during the last year the range of prices—that is, the average rate of prices—has been far from remunerative to the colliery proprietors, and during a considerable period of the year many of the works could not be kept going. At the present time the trade is very brisk, and, of course, all this is in favour of the men, who really have secured good prices for several years past, the dult time invariably occurring during the summer.

Some misunderstanding has taken place at the Thornley Colliery, which appears to a great extent to be due to the activity and zeal, without the exercise of discretion, of some rabid Unionists. It has been notorious for some time that Thornley has been infested by a party of men who hold extreme views as to the position and functions of Trade Unions, and these men have given great trouble to the directors of the company, and caused them no small loss. The directors have, it appears, determined to take action against these men, so far as to refuse to employ them at the present yearly hiring. There does not appear to be any question of wages at present—the only matter being as to the right of the managers of the works to employ whom they choose, and refuse to employ those they object to. As might be expected, those leaders, who really appear to be very mischievous, advise the main body of men to stand aloof, and refuse to enter into any engagement unless on condition that all the hands are, without any exception, employed, and at present there certainly is too much versent for fear that a strike may take plage. A good deal chievous, advise the main body of men to stand aloof, and refuse to enter into any engagement unless on condition that all the hands are, without any exception, employed, and at present there certainly is too much reason to fear that a strike may take place. A good deal of the conduct and actions of those men at Thornley lately savour of intimidation, but whether these acts can be brought under the lash of the law is another question. It is evident that men of this class can inflict considerable injury on employers and also on their fellow-workmen, without subjecting themselves to legal proceedings. It is, however, to be hoped that the majority of the men will exercise a sound discretion, and refuse to be led in any direction those men choose to point out. It is well known that the Thornley Coal Company have acted in the most liberal manner to the workmen, and are paying as good wages as any other firm in the trade, while they have at the same time provided the men with good dwelling-houses.

The Iron, Foundry, Iron Shipbuilding, and General Engine Trades continue good, all branches being well employed at present. The demand for pig and finished iron also improves, but the termination of the war has hardly given that impetus as yet to the iron trade which was confidently expected. Prices are, no doubt, stiffer, but a substantial rise, which is so much needed, has not yet taken place. There is a demand for rails, and many of the makers are extremely busy, and this must very shortly lead to higher rates.

The weekly wages question has suddenly come to the front in a most disagreeable manner. It was noticed in this letter some time ago that the workmen in the North had commenced to agitate the question, but the masters generally were either opposed to the change or very lukewarm on the subject, and the matter did not appear to make much progress. However, it appears that the men at Messrs. Hawthorn's Engineworks, in Newastle, where 1200 are employed, struck work in a body, insisting, in accordance with a promise t

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The meeting on Saturday was well attended, and in the absence of the President the chair was occupied by Mr. I. L. Bell. Several new members were elected, and also several nominated for election at the next meeting. A paper was read by Mr. R. S. Newall "On an Improved Mode of Reading the Compass," and this naturally led to a general consideration of the subject of underground surveying. It will be recollected that an interesting discussion took place at the last meeting upon this subject, being founded on the papers previously read by Messrs. Howard, Ramsay, and Boanlands, "On Underground Surveying." This, with the papers, must prove of great benefit in tending to improve the system of making and keeping mining plans. As mines become more extensive, and also worked at greater depths from the surface, increased accuracy in mining plans is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; and this appears to be attainable by adopting the very ingenious system of Mr. Boanlands, which seems to be particularly adapted for deep and extensive mines. By means of a transit instrument he transfers a bearing on the surface to thunderground workings with uncerting accuracy, and from this base line he continues to project the main lines, so as to delineate most accuracyly the works cannot for a moment be doubted, and many interesting examples of the application of the system are given by Mr. Beanlands in his paper, which leave no doubt of its great success.

The papers of Messers, Ramsay and Howard are also valuable con-

Skelton New Ironstone Pit is progressing very fairly; and that the Sait Pits at Middlesborough are each 1:3 yards down, and tubbed with cast-iron tubbing from top to bottom. With respect to the Sait Pits, the report says—"This sinking will, no doubt, be a somewhat formidable affair; but it is believed by the best mining authorities, as well as by the directors, that they will succeed in reaching the sait, and establishing a profitable mine." On the subject of steel manufacture the report states—"That the company may be in a position to commence shortly the manufacture of steel rails, and that the necessary staff and connection may be got together by the time the projected new works of the company are ready; the directors have accepted an offer made to them by the liquidators of the Lancashire Steel Company, of the Gorton Steelworks, Manchester, which, it is believed, have been purchased on reasonable terms. It is proposed to start these works as soon as possible." In conclusion, the directors give to the shareholders their assurance that the condition of the company is in every way sound and strong, and that the prospect for the future is encouraging. The annual general meeting of the company is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, in the Memorial Hall, Albert-square, Manchester.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 9.—The only noticeable alteration in the Iron Trade still is some additional firmness in its tone. Its position is, perhaps, now more perplexing than ever. A short time ago there were pretty sanguine hopes that nearly all that was necessary to bring about a revival of prosperity was the discontinuance of the war. For this consummation there have been many weeks of anxious waiting, old contracts having been worked off by the close of the old year, and the time for new business fully arrived. The terms upon which peace has been at last re-established are, however, scarcely less damaging to the trade than war itself. The tranquility of the defeated nation is not assured, and there are grave approhensions as to that of Europe as a whole, and the result is that the markets throughout the kingdom are agitated, and but little more business is now transacted than a month ago. There are some, however, who have the happy disposition of always looking on the bright side of things, and still regard the future as affording some encouragement, although the newly-established peace has not yet brought about the measure of improvement which has been expected. There is still the formidable fact to be adhered to that large quantities of all descriptions of iron are re-March 9.- The only noticeable alteration in the Iron Trade still is ment which has been expected. There is still the formidable fact to be adhered to that large quantities of all descriptions of iron are required, and those must necessarily be attended to some time or other; and the longer the delay the more urgent at last will be the need. Perhaps, one of the greatest impediments to the transaction of business just now is the all-absorbing question as to how the great war indemnity is to be paid, and how the payment will affect the money markets.

Makers have as yet been unsuccessful in their efforts to advance Makers have as yet been unsuccessful in their efforts to advance prices, but it seems tolerably clear that ere long they will be enabled to obtain higher and more remunerative rates for their products. With the opening of the spring there can be little doubt but there will be a general improvement in business. American requirements are expected to increase, and Russian orders will very probably be given out to some extent shortly, while continental enquiries will necessarily become more numerous than they have been during the war. The amount of business done, on home account especially, in railway iron is still limited, this branch of the trade being affected in much the same way as foreign transactions. The Tin-Plate Trade is characterised by tolerable standings, and prices fairly maintained.

much the same way as foreign transactions. The Tin-Plate Trade is characterised by tolerable steadiness, and prices fairly maintained. In some parts of the district employment at the works has been a In some parts of the district employment at the works has been a little deranged this week in consequence of the reduction coming into force. As might have been expected, the men evinced some dissatisfaction, and made a show of resistance by keeping out for a few days, but it was pretty well known that the majority of them were thoroughly alive to the necessity of their masters taking the step, and towards the end of the week the hands, with only a few exceptions, it is anticlipated, will have returned to work. This is more particularly applicable to the puddlers, ballers, and others employed in the mills and furnaces.

As to the colliers employed in the collieries connected with the

As to the colliers employed in the collieries connected with the fromworks matters are a little more serious. On Monday the colliers and from miners determined upon standing out in the neighbourhood of Pontypool. Some expressed a willingness to work on the reduction provided they were paid their wages weekly. The colliers under the Blaenavon Company also refused to pursue their labours. At Merthyr a great number who were paid on Saturiay night have not returned to work. A general strike took place among the Tredegar colliers and the surrounding districts, and mass meetings have been held to consider what gones to pursue.

degar collers and the surrounding districts, and mass meetings have been held to consider what course to pursue.

There is a fair degree of activity in the Steam Coal Trade, but although there is some further increase in the demand on French account, the quantity shipped to that country is still far below the supplies taken before the war commenced. Clearances to the mail packet stations have been actively made during the week, and it is prefty elear that had it not been for the impediment offered to the trade by the

the sarries to the underground workings with merring accuracy, and rewalts have line be coultured to project the militor of speeding at all on the major and the sarries of the sarries of

lamps at all.—Mr. JAMES: We have always found naked lights the safest. We have worked the pit by naked lights for 20 years, and we have not had any serious explosion.—Mr. BROUGH: Yes, but you have gone on increasing the number of men, and not increased your ventilation.—It was then agreed to call Mr. David James, mineral agent, as the next witness, but as his examination would take a long time it was agreed to adjourn the enquiry at this stage, until Friday, March 24.

Friday, March 24.

An amicable arrangement has been come to between the Hirwain Coal and Iron Company and the Gioucester Wagon Company, in regard to the relinquishment by the former company of property to the extent of 12,004, belonging to the latter company. The Gioucester Company have agreed to give up the debentures they held—five of the value of 100. each rolease the Hirwain Company in respect of all arrears of purchase money of the wagons, and all other claims. The Hirwain Company had already paid 8 00%, two-thirds of the value of the wagons in question. The arrangement was agreed to on all sides,

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 9.—There is apparently a steady improvement in the Iron
Trade, orders being given out with rather more liberality, but the
works are by no means fully employed, and no definite change can
be traced to the results of the peace. The demand for Russian railways should improve the trade shortly, supposing that Government
gets the loan it asks for, and the hostile demonstration on the London Stock Exchange to-day will hardly prevent people with money
lending to a State which offers 6 per cent, and has always paid interest promptly. The new American Congress will, it is hoped, take
some steps in the direction of lower import duties, and there seems
at any rate a good prospect of a fair demand from that country.

The Board of Trade returns for February show how seriously the
export of iron fell off in that month, and we may look for a similarly unfavourable comparison for some months to come.

[A full report of the meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining En-

[A full report of the meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining En-ineers will be found in the Supplement to this week's Journal.]

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 9.—There is not much change to be reported in the state of the Iron and Coal Trades of Derbyshire. The production of pig is still very large, owing to the number of furnaces in blast in all parts of the country, from Eckington and Staveley, as far as Stanton, on the Erewash Valley Railway. Foundry material is in very fair request, but we do not hear of so much being done at the rail mills. The business doing in house coal to the metropolis has been good so far, and the fierce war being waged between the Great Northern and Midland Companies has not interfered with the trade, so that from Clay Cross alone there has been sent a daily average of more than 1000 tons to London alone. From Eckington, Langley Mill, Staveley, and Codnor Park also there has been no falling off. There are some signs of improvement in the business doing in steam coal, although the shipping season has not yet commenced. Gas and is in fair request, and the trade generally is in a healthy state, although it would be far more satisfactory if the rate to London were settled. The Mansfeld and Southwell Railway has just been completed and inspected by Colone Hutchinson. It is about 12 miles in length, and will be of considerable impresses to the Midland, as it to some extent unites London, the Erewash Valey (which goes on to Nottingham) with Mansfeld, and Derby, and Southwell. There is no doubt but the new line will be of advantage to the coal burners on the Midland, as it will be able to supply a by no means unimportant district.

The heavy branches of the Sheffield trade are still kept well going, the armour-plate mills showing no abatement in the activity which has so long been the rule at the two wast establishmeuts where the great sheets are rolled for ships and shields. Great extensions have for some time been going on at both, showing that, large as are the works of Brown and Co., and Cammell and Co., they are not equal to the de-

has so long been the rule at the two vast establishmeuts where the great sheets are rolled for ships and shields. Great extensions have for some time been going on at both, showing that, large as are the works of Brown and Co., and Cammell and Co., they are not equal to the demands upon them for that material for which those companies are famed. Steel ralls, tyres, axles, and similar goods are in fair request, and are likely to be so for some time, whilst for almost every description of railway material there appears to be plenty of orders in hand. The wire-mills are doing well, and considerable quantities of the galvanised are being made for home and foreign use in place of clothes lines, which are now in a fair way of being altogether superseded. Some branches of the cutlery business are doing well, and as the German makers are not likely to be in a position to compete with us for a long time those cheap qualities for which they formerly had several large markets are likely to continue in the hands of the Sheffield manufacturers. A change for the better, so far as France is concerned, may also be looked forward to as things gradually settle down in that country. Files and tools are without change. In the Rotherham district the works are doing very well, the rail-milis being fully worked, whilst considerable quantities of plates for shelids are being rolled. The Goal Frade of South Yorkshire has not undergone any change of late, and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to London and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to London and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to London and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to London and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to London and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to London and there has been a very fair business doing in household qualities to be doing the second and the mass of manufactur

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE STEAM COAL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.—
A meeting of this association was held at the Angel Hotel, Doncaster, on Saturday, at which there was a large attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by Mr. C. Bartholomew. It was stated that the object for which the association had been started, the supplying of steam coal to the owners of steam-vessels and foreign and other merchants with coal direct from the collieries, without the intervention of a middle man, had so far been highly successful. They had now an office at Hull, and a large business was expected to be done this season, as the same price was charged to every class of customers. The position of the coal interest in South Yorkshire with radiation that the intervention of the Great Northern Rallway Company, who had carried out the promise made at the meeting in Leeds with regard to the inferential rate between their line and the Midland was commented upon. The prospects of the South Yorkshire Coalowners' London Railway Bill, which was read a second time in the House of Commons on Friday last, and the adviate as one second time in the House of Commons on Friday last, and the adviate on second time in the House of Commons on Friday last, and the adviate on a second time in the House of Commons on Friday last, and the adviate was one of the world place them in, was then brought forward. After some discussion, it was agreed that a general meeting of the colliery proprietors with be convened for the most important that had been brought forward for many years inconcction with the coal interest. The proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the Chalrman, after which the members direct together. THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE STEAM COAL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,-

JOHN EIVES, Deceased.

DURSUANT to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or DEMAND against or upon the ESTATE of JOHN EIVES, late of 1, Clitton Villas, Anerlay road, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, deceased (who died on the 13th day of October, 1870, and whose Will with a codicil there was on the 14th day of Perbuary, 1871, proved in the Principal Registry of Horse of Holland Registry's Court of Kent, Sack and Sail Manufacturer, one of the Escentors Hill, in the County of Probate by EBENEZER CARR, of 3, Manor-road, Forest Hill, in the County of Probate by EBENEZER CARR, of 3, Manor-road, Forest Hill, in the County of Probate of the Sail And Sail Manufacturer, one of the Escentors Hill, in the County of In writing of such CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of the said becaused, to us, the undersigned Solicitors to the said Exector, Messrs, WATSON and SONS, at our offices, No. 12, Bouverie-street, in the City of London; and SONS, at our offices, No. 12, Bouverie-street, in the City of London; and solven will PROCEED TO DISTRIBUTE THE ASSETS of the said Deceased Executor will PROCEED TO DISTRIBUTE THE ASSETS of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the DEBTS, CLAIMS, and DEMANDS of which he the said Executor shall then have had notice, and that the said Executor will not be Hable or such or any of such assets to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

WATSON AND SONS (Solicitors for the said Executor).

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER, Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

THE WORKS ON SALE.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following arcles for sale: "REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH,
ONIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &C.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY

(Limited) is PREPAIRD to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for LOANS to be MADE by the COMPANY on the SECURITY of SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

By Order of the Board.

CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD in WILLIS'S BOOMS, LONDON, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 28th, 29th, and 30th.—Under the Presidency of HENRY BESSEMER, Esq.

OUTLINE PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY.—Annual General Meeting, Election of Council, &c. President'

THESDAY.—Annual General Meeting, Election of Council, &c. President's Address.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Reports of Sub-Committees; Papers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Lecture by Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., on "Spectrum WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Lecture by Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., on "Spectrum WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Papers.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Papers.

The Council are prepared to receive from members or non-members papers upon such subjects as the following:—Improved Appliances for the Manufacture of 100 or Steel, including Blast Furnaces, Blowing Englines, Rolling Machinery, of Iron or Steel, including Blast Furnaces, Howing Englines, Rolling Machinery, of Iron or Steel, and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Essemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propudiling and Heating Furnaces, Bossemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Propugation of Comments and Propugation of Comments

JNO. JONES, General Secretary, Royal Exchange, Middlesborough; DAVID FORBES, Foreign Secretary, 11, York-place, Portman-square, London.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL.

MEETING of the COMMITTEE on the MINES GULATION BILL, held at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Monday, AT a MEETING of the Royal Hotel, at the Royal Hotel, a REGULATION BILL, held at the Royal Hotel, at March, 1871, present,—THOS. S. BOLITHO, Esq., in the chair, THOS. S. BOLITHO, Wm. Bolitho, jun., Gry J. Rawlings,

A T a MEETING of the COMMITTEE on the MINES REGULATION BILL, held at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Monday, 6th March, 1871, present.—

THOS. S. BOLITHO, Esq., in the chair,

Messrs. J. St. Anbyn, M.P.. Shilson, Wm. Bolitho. jun., Grylls, A. Jenkin, W. Polkinghorne, S. H. James, Williams, Higgs, W. J. Kawlings, Teague, Marrack, Geo., Williams, Arthur Willyams, and T. Cornish.

Letters were read from Messrs. A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., Magniac, M.P., J. J. Rogers, F. Hill, S. T. G. Downing, H. Rogers, P. P. Smith, Warington Smyth, Chas. Fox, and Prof. Hunt, regretting their inability to attend.

Mr. St. Aubyn explained that Mr. Brace was willing to limit Clause 11 (Clause 7 of the Bill of 1870) to coal mines, on the understanding that he (Mr. Bruce) should state, as his reason for doing so, his opinion that Cornish mines are already under the operation of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867—a composition that they were before the Act.

I. was moved by Mr. Shilson, and seconded by Mr. Higgs, and carried unanimously, that the arrangement be approved.

Clause 6 of the Bill provides that no boy above 10 and under 12 years of age shall work underground more than three days in any one week, nor more than 12 hours in any one deact. It was resolved that the prohibition ought to be limited to boys over 10 and under 12 years of age.

Clause 9 states the education requirements as to children working in mines, and which are identical with those of the Workshops Act, and apply, as the Bill stands, to boys above 10 and under 18, working in any part of any mine, and renders 10 hours schooling per week compulsory, excluding Sundays and evening schools. It was explained that the Section was intended to apply only to boys working underground, and that Mr. Bruce had promised to make the necessary alterations; and he was requested to ondeavour to strike out sub-section 3 of the Clause, which would provent school after 6 o'clock in the evening reckoning to 12, as in Clause 6; and also to endeavour to strike out sub-section 3 of the Clause

PHOSPHATE OF LIME LANDS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the MINERALS on Lot No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of the Township of BURGESS, County of LANARK, CANADA, being one of the best of the Canadian Phosphate Lots.

The first thousand tons can be laid down at Montreal at 25s, sterling per ton. The asphalte will contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Terms 25000 sterling, or a contract will be taken for the delivery of phosphate in Montreal. Apply to—

#2000 sterling, or a contract will be taken for the delivery or passymmetric. Apply to-Akthur J. Matheson or James H. Bell, Perth, Canada. Perth, Canada, January 10, 1871.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,-viz., 80 in., 70 in., WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS.
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required fo
MINING PURPOSES.
TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.
The 80 in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be gua
anteed of superior make and modern design.

Forfurther particulars, apply to-

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO.,

MESSRS, HARVEY AND CO.,

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAYLE, CORNWALL,

AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS. LONDON.
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23%, OLD BROAD STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING

MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addressee.

FOR SALE, a high-class new 14-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with suitable gear, for the threefold purposes of Winding, Pumping, and Crushing.

NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 25-horse power, on advantageous terms for each or deferred navments, if desired.

terms for eash or deferred payments, if desired.

SECONDHAND FORTABLE STRAM ENGINES, of the best makers, to be sold cheap, all in excellent condition, some quite equal to new.

Apply to. Apply to -BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY, OXON.

OR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS, PARSALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS
PARSTATION, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour,
ONE 80, and 00ME 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS.
24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS.
H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity
ther useful MINING MATERIALS.
Apply to Capt. PUCKEY, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

Parties requiring secondhand ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINE of every description and size, and for all purposes, should apply to FREDER that contents of several engineering Canter and Agent, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, who Particulars in "Monthly Register," free by post.

M. B. JOHN POOLE. SECONDHAND MACHINERY

MR. JOHN POOLE, ENGINEER, HAYLE, CORNWALL, having had thirty years' experience in the leading manufactories of the county, is in a good position to procure NEW and SECONDHAND ENGINES and MINING MACHINERY IN GENERAL, for Foreign and Home Mines.

Inspections and valuations attended to.

Now in the press, price is.

COMPENDIUM OF MINING BROKERS:
Their Original Position on their Arrival in London; their Progress, and
datations; their Fature, &c. With Photographs of each.
By HENRY GIBSON, E-q.

THE MINING QUARTER LY.—
street, the "Mining Quarterly" for March, containing Original Articles on
Geological, Mineralogical, and Metallurgical Subjects; the Mining Dividends
for the Quarter; the Position and Prospects of Mining and Mines; and all the
most recent Intelligence connected with Mining and the Mining Districts,

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 3rd day of March instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Henry Hussey Vivian, Wn. Graham Vivian, Arthur Pendarves Vivian, W. Glynn Vivian, Octavius Williams, and Edward Budd, carrying on business (amongst other places) at Calstock Quay, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, under the style or firm of "Vivian and Sons," creditors of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the said Stannaries, on Friday, the 21st day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the bearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Rsq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents, within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filled at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 18th day of April next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents.

must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 18th day of April next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner their solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioners);

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES', AND RAWLE, 1, Bedford-row, London (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, March 7th, 1871.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRANE MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required TO COME IN and PROVE their SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 20th day of March instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

Dated Truro, the 9th day of March, 1871.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, AT WINCHAM, NEAR NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE, CONTAINING VALUABLE BEDS OF

ROCK SALT AND BRINE SPRINGS. MESSRS, POTT AND NEALE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Northwich, in the county of Chester, on Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1871, at Two for Three o'clock P.M. precisely, in One Lot, the following YELY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ENTARE, in a King Fence situate in the township of GREAT BUDWORTH, CHESHIRE, and fronting the high roads from Northwich to Warrington and Knutsford, and at present occupied by Mr. Charles Garfit, viz.:—

Culture. Quantity.

Description.	Culture.	Qua	ntity.	
House, farm-buildings, stack-yard, road, orchard, and garden	Anabla to	14	1n 2fn	
orenaru, and garden	Alabie, ac	8.00.0	THE OF L.	
Horse pasture	33 **	7	2 6	
Big common field	11	10	3 4	
Long common field	11 **	4	1 8	
Pyde Oake and pond	Grass	3	3 29	
Pit Croft and pond	Arable	1	3 13	
Shippon and barn field		8	0 36	
Gorse field	Grass	14	1 25	
Bottom field	Arable	8	1 6	
The Meadow			0 24	
The Breadow	G1400			
Pear tree field	19 *******	7	1 23	
	-			

will be found under it, thereby readering it a most desirable investment for salt proprietors.

Possession may be given on the 25th day of March, 1871.

Plans and particulars may be had a fortnight before the sale on application to Thomas Huskinson, Esq., estate agent, Epperstone, Notts; the auction-eers, 20, Cockspur-street, London, and Wheeler-gate, Nottingham; or to Messrs FREETH and RAWSON, solicitors, Nottingham.

THE MERTHYR DARE STEAM COAL COLLIERY,

ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

M.R. W. P. STEPHENSON is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, on Wednesday, March 22, 1871, at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLERY, known as

THE MERTHYR DARE COLLIERY,

THE MERTHYR DARE COLLIERY.

Situate about two miles from ABERDARE, lying between Powell's Duffryn Company's Cwm Dare Colliery, the Bwilfa Marine Steam Coal Company's Colliery, and Mr. Mordecai Jones's Nantmelin Merthyr Steam Coal Colliery, having direct communications by sidings on to the Great Western Raliway system with the shipping ports of Swanses, Fort Tailbot, Briton Ferry, Cardiff, and Newport, as well as Liverpool and London. The Dare Branch of the Taff Vale Raliway runs over the property.

The total area of the mineral property is 482 acres, and there are underlying the surface FOURTEEN SEAMS of COAL, of the aggregate thickness of 56 ft., or thereabouts, besides the Graig Vein, which crops out on the property, there are about 340 acres of the Upper Four-feet Vein unworked, and the district has been proved on two opposite sides of the taking! portion of the Upper Seams has been worked. The coal is well known in the steam coal markets, and is on the Admiralty List. The colliery has been opened with two downcast shafts and one upcast. No. 1 pit is sunk to the Upper Four-feet Seam a depth of 120 yards, and No. 2 pit is sunk to the Nine-feet Seam a depth of 164 yards. The workings are thoroughly ventilated, and are equal to an output of between 200 and 300 tons per day, which by a comparatively moderate outlay may be increased to 600 or 800 tons. There are several velns of IRONSTONE, which are won with the coal, and some first-class clay.

The property is held on lease for an unexpired term of about 41 years. The royalties will be 7½d, per ton of 2520 lbs. weight of large marketable coal, and 4½d, per ton on small coal, for 10 years, from 4th Jacusry, 1871, and the same royalties during the residue of the term for every year in which 400 tons per day shall not be worked, then subject to a royalty of 9d, per ton for large coal and 6d, per ton for small coal. The other royalties are moderate.

The MCHINERY is in good working order, and includes TWO PIT WIND. The GNGINES, FOUR BOILERS, pulley frames and cages,

GREAT SALE of MACHINERY and PLANT at the MAES-Y-SAFN MINES, FLINTSHIRE, comprehending THREE powerful and very excellent PUMP-ING and WINDING ENGINES; SIX 30 ft, and 35 ft. BOILERS; capstans, chains; large quantity of pumps of various sizes; all the pumping and winding gear; upwards of 2200 yards of rails, and other plant and machinery; cart horses, gears, and carts upon the premises, as above, which are situated about three miles from the Mold Station, and seven miles from the Ruthin Station.

MESSRS, CHURTON AND ELPHICK have been instructed by each day at Twelve o'clock to a minute, the very important and extremely valuable MACHINER OF THE CONTROL OF TH

valuable

MACHINERY AND PLANT

Used by the company in working the deep mines, consisting of—

A 60 in, cylinder, direct-acting, condensing PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, on the Cornish principle, complete, by the Rhyd-y-Mwn Company.

A 64 in, cylinder (with steam case) condensing beam PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, on the Cornish principle, by W. Fairbairn, Manchester.

A 19 in, cylinder beam, slide valve, double-acting WINDING ENGINE, with fly wheel, complete.

A 19 in. cylinder beam, slide valve, double-acting WINDIAU EXULES, where the work of the complete.

THREE of 35 ft. by 5½ ft. egg-ended BOILERS; one ditto, 30 ft. by 3½ ft.; two 35 ft. by 6 ft. tubular Cornish boliers; very large quantity of 18 in., 14 in., 12 in., 11 in., 8½ in., 7 in., and 6 in. pumps; slide glands; splindes; clack pieces; working barrels; windbores; plunger poles, &c., &c.; several excellent capstane and ropes, crab winches, shears, and pairs; 300 yards of chains of various sizes; 2200 yards of bridge, T, and and dellers; 300 yards of chains of various sizes; 5200 yards of bridge, T, and and dellers; 300 yards of bridge, T, and and dellers; 300 yards of bridge, T, and the states; the size of the states; and a size of the states; and a size of the states; and a size of the states of t

effects.

Luncheon will be on the table, at the works, at Eleven o'clock each morning.

N.B.—Descriptive catalogues may be had from the clerk at the works; at the
offices of Messrs. TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, London; or from the
Auctioneers, Chester and Whitchurch (Shropshire).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on each of the larger lots as they are
sold, the balance to be paid in a week, and cash payment will be required for
the small lots on the fall of the hammer.

In Chancery.

RE NATIONAL SAVINGS' BANK ASSOCIATION (LIMITED). TO ENGINEERS, COPPER MILL OWNERS, IRONMASTERS, AND FOUNDERS.

A portion of the valuable COPPER MILL PLANT, principally COLD BLAST IRON CASTINGS, THREE STEAM BOILERS, several tons of heavy and light SCRAP IRON, the COPPER MILL S, HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX, Between RICKMERSWORTH and UXBRIDGE.

MESSRS. SEDGWICK AND SON will SELL, BY AUCTION, upon the Fremises, on Wednesday, March 22nd, 1871, at Rieven o'clock.

MESSRS. SEDGWICK AND SON will SELIL, BY AUCTION, upon the Premises, on Wednesday, March 22nd. 1871, at Rieven o'clock, in convenient lots, THREE CORNISH STEAM BOILERS, each 21 ft. 3 in. long, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, the tubes 3 ft. diameter; six sets of laminating rolls, with beds and wrought fron standards; a very fine cast fron fly wheel, by Hall, of Dartford, 18 ft. diameter, ring 15 in. by 12 in., with shaft, plummer blocks and brasses; 23 cast fron fly, spur, tooth, mortice, and double mortice wheels, with plummer blocks and brasses; 23 cast fron fly, spur, tooth, mortice, and double mortice wheels, with plummer blocks and brasses; 23 cast fron fly, spur, tooth, mortice, and double mortice wheels, with plummer blocks and brasses; riggers and shafting; a pair of table shears; a pair of Jaw shears, with eccentric motion, comprising nearly 300 tons of cold and hot blast castings, including a quantity of heavy and light serap fron; gu and other metal; nail machines; a quantity of rolly and 1 in. cast fron plates; of this scale beams, various sizes; fron trucks on wheels, and harrows; a quantity of copper and zinc mill tongs; smith and brass founders' tools; 35 112 bs. and 36 ib. weights; a cake crusher; an oat crusher; 25 large bottles of vitriol; and sundry other effects, at the Harchield Copper Mills, near the Grand Junction Canal, about five miles from Uxbridge, and three from Ricknersworth, a branch line from Watford on the London and North-Western Railway.

May be viewed seven days prior to the sale (Sunday excepted) by applying to Mr. KENNETT, on the premises, of whom catalogues may be bad.

Catalogues also at the Fishery Inn, near the Copper Mills; King's Arms, Harefield; Chequers, Uxbridge; Swan, Rickmersworth and Hemel Hampstead; Essex Arms, Watford; Peahen, St. Alban's; Old Bell, holborn; of S. Barkow, Esq., 24. Gresham-street, London; of Messrs, Skodwick and Son, Land and Timber Surveyors, and fistate Agents, King-street, Watford, Herts; and at their Farm at Croxley Hall.

RED HEMATITE ORE, SOUTH DEVON.

MESSRS. HARDS, VAUGHAN, AND LEIFCHILD are Instructed to OFFER, BY PUBLIC COMPETITION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the Auction Mart, Tokenbouse-yard, near the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 30th of March, 1871, at One for Two o'clock precisely, the very valuable RED HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, known as THE TORBAY IRON MINE,

BRIXHAM, estimated to produce 20,000 tons of ore annually; together with the very complete and valuable MACHINERY, PLANT, and UTENSILS, and the benefit of the lucrative contracts for delivery of ore during the present season. Full particulars, with orders to view, may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, No. 62, Moorgate-street, London; or of Messrs. HATHAWAY and ANDREWS, Solicitors, 12, Bedford-row, W.C.

CAMEL SLATE QUARRY, NEAR WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the above QUARRY, which has been in operation nearly twenty years, together with the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT, BUILDINGS, and QUAY. The business, which after-is employment at present to about 100 hands, is capable of great development by a gentleman who could give it his personal superintendence, there being a great demand for the class of goods manufactured at these works. Vessels can ride safely in all weathers. For terms, which are easy, apply to Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, Slate Merchant, Union-street, Plymouth.

A FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE. A FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE.

N SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, owing to the death of the Proprietor, 46-50ths of the BWICHYSLATTER SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of FESTINIOG, and in the centre of that well-known state district. The quarry produces slates of first-class quality, of which there is exparently an inexhaustible supply. It is provided with the requisite plant for being properly and profitably worked, and is only parted with owing to the death of the late proprietor. It is situated close to the Portmadoc and Festiniog Ballway.

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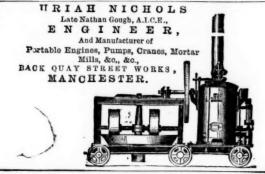
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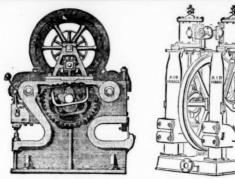
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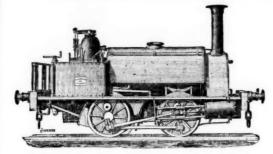
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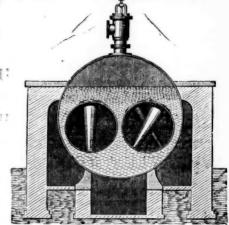
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		THOM MAI	COAL COMP.	AN	LE	5.				
Shares.	Comp	any.		P	ald.				Pri	
£100 Jo	ohn Abbot	and Co. [L.]	A	25	0	0		22	20	
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THE MINING SHARE LIST

1	BRITISH	DIL	711	ENI	D MIN	I IC	Q					-
Shar								Ains 1		hare. Last	maid	1
180	Alderley Edge c. Cheshires	10 0	0		-		10	6 8	0	5 0. Jan.	1869	
600	Boscaswell, t, c, St. Just Botallack, t, c, St. Just	1 0	0	-			0	2 0	0	2 0Apr.	1870	
20	Botallack, t. c, St. Just	91 5	0	225	220 225		590	5 0	5	0 0. Feb.	1871	
3000	Bronfloyd. I, Cardigan	2 10 0		25%	2% 2%		2	11 0,.	0	1 0 Jan.	1871	
400	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 (0	17 6	0	2 6 Mar.	1871	
509	Bwich Consols, s-1, Cardigan	4 0 0			1% 2%		0	9 0	0	2 0 May	1870	
640	Cashwell, l, Cumberland Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	2 10 0					0	14 6	0	2 0. Dec.	1870	
910	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	16 5 7		8	21/6 31/6		16	15 0	0 1	0 0 Aug.	1869	
340	Cook's Kitchen, c, Hogan;	19 14 9		20	20 21		8	5 G	0 1	2 6. Jan.	1871	
867	Cwm Erfin, I. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0					32	13 0	0	5 0 Jan.	1871	
128		800 0 0				••	387	10 0	2	0 0July	1869	
		1 0 0	**	10	1021/41071/4	**	177	0 0	4 1	10 0. July	1868	
	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	49 14 6		110	102/8101/8		7 1	0 0		0 0. Nov.	1870	
1435	Ding Dong, t, Gulvalt Dolcoath. c, t, Camborne	32 4 6	** 1	9914	130 132		254	2 6	9 1	5 0Aug. 0 0Feb.	1871	
12800	Drake Walls, t, Calstock †	2 10 0		1%	36 136		1	3 3	0	1 0. July	1870	
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleert	2 14 6		6	3% 1 1% 5% 6	::	14	11 6	0	2 0. July	1867	
300		32 0 0	• •		0/5		188	10 0	9	0 0 Sept.		
6400	East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*	0 9 9		11	111/4 12		11	1 3	0	4 0 Jan.	1871	
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0		29	251/4 261/4		16	16 0	2	0 0 Feb.	1871	14
2800	Foxdale, I, Isle of Man*	25 0 0					77	5 0	0	10 0. Dec.	1870	
5000	Frank Milis, t, Christow	3 18 6					4	8 0	0	2 6 Aug.	1870	
8950	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6					0	3 0	0	3 0 Jan.	1868	
15000	Great Laxey, I, Isle of Man*	4 0 0		18	1734 1814		13	9 0	0	8 0 Dec.	1870	1.
3000		8 0 0			-14 -14		-		5 1	3 6June	1869	1
5908		40 0 0		4/8	51/4 51/4		15	12 0	0	3 6. June	1870	
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeardt	4 19 0		40	40.40		0	2 0	0	1 0 Nov.	1871	
1024	Herodafoot, I, near Liskeardt	8 10 0		42		••	0	10 0		1 0 Feb.		
2000		1 0 0	3.0	1 ::		**	0	3 0	0	0 7 June	1870	
165						**	101	0 0	9	0 0 Aug.		
400	Levant, c, t, St. Just Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire	10 8 1 18 15 0		= ::		••	529	0 0	9	0 0. Jan.	1870	
3000	Maes-y-Safn, I, Flint*	20 0 0	••	- ::			4	0 0	0	5 0Oct.	1868	
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6		736	714 714		6	14 0	0	4 0 Jan.	1871	
1800	Minera Mining Co.1, Wrexham	25 0 0					285	8 3	3	5 0 Feb.	1871	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl	7 0 0		71/4	7 734		e	8 8 4 6 1/4	0	2 1July	1870	
6400		5 0 0		D			0	5 0	0	2 6 Nov.	1870	
2000	North Levant, I, C, St. Just	10 12 0		1214	12 1216		2	10 0	0 1	5 0 Feb.	1871	
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogant	3 11 8		21/2	1% 1%		0	4 0	0	1 6. Oct.	1870	١,
256	Pendarves United, t, c, Camb	86 0 0		55	55 60		18	0 0	3	0 0 Mar.	1871	1,
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0		51/4	8 6		1	16 6		3 0Feb.	1871 1871	11
800	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	80 0 0					463	10 0	7	0 0Feb.	1870	14
2000	Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	***	73/ **	9 11	••	1	10 0	0 1	0 0Oct. 1 0Nov.	1869	1.
13800	Prince of Wales, c, Calstock	0 12 6		35	11/4 11/4 33 35	**		10 6 12 6	i	0 0. Dec.	1870	1
1130	Providence, t. Uny Lelantt	0 10 0			00 00	**	0	2 0	0	1 0 Dec.	1870	
10000	Queen, s, c, Calstock* Rosewall Hill & Ransom, t	4 0 0		136	11/4 13/8		0	13 0	0	1 6. Dec.	1870	
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleert	1 5 0	•••	950	230 250	•••	659	10 0	4	0 0Jan.	1871	1
6123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	5 5 6		434	41/2 43/4	**	0	5 0	0	5 0 Feb.	1871	1
6000	South Darren, I, Cardigan*	3 6 6					1	1 6	0	1 6 Nov.	1870	1
987	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10)	8	111/6 12		3	0 0	0 1	0 0June	1870	1
496	South Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog.	18 18 9		34	31 33		374	13 6	1	0 0 Mar.	1868	١,
242	Spearn Moor, t, St. Just	36 17 9		20	18 20		15 1	5 0	1	0 0Feb.	1871	1,
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0					0 1	0 0	0 1	0 0May	1869	
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, to	3 10 0		13	121/2 13	••	0	5 0	0	2 6. Nov.	1870 1871	1
12000	Tankerville, t, Salop* Tincroft, e, t, Pool, Illogant Trumpet Cons t, Helston	6 0 0			44 46	**	29	4 0	1 1	4 0Jan. 5 0Feb.	1871	1
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Hogant	9 0 0		60.43	20 22	••		7 0	0 1	5 0Dec.	1870	1
3000	Trumpet Cons., t, Heiston	11 10 0 4 5 0	**	55	54 56	**	3 1	0 0	0 1	5 0. Dec.	1870	1
15000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	10 0 0	**	37	381/4 391/4		47	7 6	9	0 0. Nov.		1
3000	W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet West Wheal Frances, I, Illogan	106 15 0	**	32	30 32			0 0	1 (0Jan.	1871	1
512	West Wheal Seton & Cambornet	47 0 0	1	301	271/41821/6		671 1	0 0	2 1	0 0. Feb.	1871	
519	Wheal Basset, c. Illogant	5 2 6		55	50 60		632 1	0 0	1	o oJune	1868	1
512	Wheal Jane, #-1, Kea	10 15 0		52	45 47		33 1	0 0	1 10	0Nov.	1870	١,
4295	W. Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet Wheal Basset, c, Illogan† Wheal Jane, s-I, Kea Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes Wheal Kitty, t, Uny Lelant†	5 4 6		914	814 9		6	0 6	0 7	6 Feb.	1871	1 .
1024	Wheal Kitty, t, Uny Lelantt	3 10 6		10	9 91/6		13	7 6	0 4	0 Mar.		20
896	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant. Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menhentott	13 17 6		10	8 10		79	5 0	0 1	0 Feb.	1871	1 ;
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menhentott	8 00		13			72	7 6	0 10	0. Mar.	1871	1
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plymp., t	2 12 6 .				••	0 10	0 0	0 6		1869	1 3
80		70 00.						3 01			1870 1870	6
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 00.		14			0 1	1 0	0 1	0Feb.	1869	6
396	Wheat Seton, t, c, Camborne Wicklow, c, i, Wicklow	60 00.					50 5	5 0	0 0	6Sept.		12
17000	WICKIOW, C, I, WICKIOW	2 10 0 .								J. L. Deput	.010	4
	FOREIGN			DEN	D WII							10
35000	Alamilios, I, Spain*1	2 0 0 .		21/4	2 21/4 3/8 11/8		0 1	5 6	0 :	6 Mar.	1871	6
20000	Almada&TiritoConsolidated.s*†	1 00		1	% 1%		0	1 6	0 1	6Oct.	1870	12

	FOREIG	N	D	IV	IDEN		INES	3.		_ [
000	Alamillos, I, Spain*1	2		0 .		2 21/4			0 2 6 Mar. 187	
000	Almada&TiritoConsolidated,s*†	1		0 .		38 11/8			0 1 6Oct. 187	
000	Australian, c, South Australiat	7		6 .					0 0 6 Aug. 186	
000	Cape Copper Mining *	7		0 .		151/2 161/4			0 10 0. May 187	
000	Central American Association *†	0		0					0 1 0July 186	
000	Colorado Terrible,s-l,Colorado*	5		0	434	3 4			2 6Nov. 187	
000	Copiapo Mining Co., Chilitt			0		11/2 21/2	**		4 0 April 186	
162	Don Pedro North del Rey*			0		2% 2%			0 4 0. Mar. 187	
000	English and Australian, ct	2		0		03/ 03/			0 9. Feb. 186	
000	Fortuna, I, Spain*†	2		0		234 234			2 6. Mar. 187	
000	Gonnesa, I, Sardinia*	5		0		1/ 1/	**	10 per cei	t Aug. 186	8
000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austrat.	1		0		16, 14			0 6 Nov. 186	
000	Linares, 1, Spain*†	3		0		81/2 4			5 0. Mar. 187	
000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*	4		0		134 214			it Yearly	
000	Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	20		0		16 17			15 6. Nov. 186	
000	Port Phillip, g. Clunes	1		0		1 11/8	**		1 6Jan. 187	
	Scottish Australian Min. Co.t.	1		0		98 38		per cent		
000		15		0		24 26			5 0. Dec. 186	
000	Sweetland Creek, g, California*†	4		0		3% 4			4 0 Feb. 187	
000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd.,	250	00	lys.	ea. ba.1		(97 (0 7July 186	8
	NON-DIVID	E	NI)	FORE	IGN	MIN	ES.		
	Milwan					Puld	. Last	Pr. Rus.	done Fred a v	. 1

	NON-DITIDADE TO THE				
	Shares. Mines.	Pula. La	t Pr. Bus. dos	16. Last Call.	11
	50000 Anglo-Argentine, q.s. Argentine Republic +	1 00	98 · · 98 98	Fully pd.	
	20000 Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria* (£2 10s. shares)	1 00		Nov. 1870	1 1
	100000 Anglo-Brazilian, g*†	0 12 0		Nov. 1869	
	12500 Anglo-Italian, g*+	1 76		Jan, 1868	1
	20000 Arivaca, g, 8, Arizona* (£10 shares)	2 10 0		Oct. 1870	1 5
	20000 Australian United, g, Victoria*†	2 10 0		Fully pd.	1
	3000 Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	2 10 0		Oct. 1870	11
	50000 Braganza, g, Brazil*	0 15 0		Oct. 1870	
	20000 Capula, s, Mexico*†	2 00		Fully pd.	1 9
	30000 Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*†	5 0 0	36 . 36 36	Mar. 1868	
	100000 Culaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil	0 10 0			ı
	20000 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada * ;	10 00	1514161514	Fully nd	1
1	100000 Eclipse, g, California* (£1 shares)	0 16 0	1% 1% 1%	Nov. 1874	1
١	15000 El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 00	- **	Nov. 1866	1
١	60000 Exchequer, g, s, California*	1 00		Fully pd.	
ı	40000 Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0		Fully pd.	ı
1	50000 Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada +	1 18 0	14 36 %	Nov. 1869	1
ı	150000 General Brazilian, g* (£1 shares)	0 17 0	- **	.Oct. 1870	
ı	25000 Guerrero, g, Mexico (total cap, =50,000 shares of £1)	0 10 0		Aug. 1869	
ı	100000 Imperial Ottoman, s-l, Turkey*	1 00		Fully pd.	1
١	50000 Javali, g, Nicaragua	2 00		Jan. 1869	
1	7927 Lusitanian (Portugal) tt (£5 shares)	3 00	% . 16 %	Dec. 1866	1
ı	51000 New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*f	5 00		Fully pd.	
ı	50000 New Rosario, s, Mexico			Fully pd.	
ı	15000 Pacific, g, s, Nevada and California (and reduced)	7 00	156 136 156	Fully pd.	
١	80000 Pestarena United, g, Italy * †	3 00	36 . 36 34	Fully pd.	
Į	100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 15 0		Sept. 1870	
ł	50000 Sao Vicente, Brazil*†	0 60		Oct. 1868	
1	112500 Sierra Battes, g, California*	2 00		Fully pd.	
1	60000 South Aurora, s, White Pine, Nevada*	5 00		Fully pd.	
ı	100000 Taquaril,g, Brazil* (£1 shares)	0 16 0	1 1 11/8	Mar. 1871	
1	15000 Thornhill Reef, g, Australia*	1 00	1 11/4	Fully pd.	
١	40000 Tuolumne, g, California*	2 00		Fully pd.	
ì	43174 United Mexican, s, Mexicoft*	28 5 2	31/2 3 31/2	May 1868	2
1	30000 Val Antigoria, g, Italy	1 19 6		Dec. 1869	1
1	80000 Worthing, c, South Australia*	1 00		Fully pd.	
1	75000 Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 00		Fully pd.	
1	45000 Yudanamutana.c. South Australia ***	2 0 0	3/ 1/ 3/	. Fully nd	

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	NON-DIVIDEND M	INI	ES.			_	١.
12000	Assheton, l*, Carnaryonshire	.5	0 0	416 316 416	Fully	r nd.	1
12000	Cae Gynon, I, Cardiganshire*†		0 0	34 . 34 1			1
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogant		0 0	5047% 50			9
3000	Chiverton, l. Perranzabulos		5 0	 1 34 134			1.
3000	Chiverton Moor, I, Perranzabuloe		11 0	21/4 21/4 3	Feb.		1
3000	Chiverton Valley, I, Perranzabuloe		10 6	3 3 314	.Nov.		1.
512	East Basset, c, Redrutht		0 0	5 35	Mar.		
6000	East Grenville, c, Camborne		13 0	3% 31/4 31/6			
1200	Fedw. L. Llanidioes*	10			Fully		1
3000	Florida, s-1, Cardiganshire*		0 0	3	Fully		1 *
5000	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, I, Flintshire		0 0	314 314	Fully		
6000	Hingston Down, c. Calstock+		4 0	34 . 34 34	Aug.		
400	New Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	70		45 35 45	Dec.		1
5986	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	9	0 4		Feb.		1
5000	Penrhyn, I, Carnarvonshire*	- 2	0 0	 3/8 · · 3/8 3/4			A.
			5 0	 13411/4 13/4			
1094	Rose and Chiverton United .! , Newlyn	2		2 1% 1%			1
0000	Tan-yr-Allt, l*, Carnaryonshire	8	0 0	 11 10 11	May		12
9000	Van Consols, Llanidloes, le	9	0 0	 134114 134	Polls	pa.	
6000	West Basset, c, Illogant	2 1	10 0	 2 1% 2	Fully		1
			0 0	- ** 1 11/	Jan.		
			17 0	% 1 11/4			
2000	West Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint*		3 0	11/411/4 11/4	June	1070	
2000	West Tankerville, l, Salop		0 0	- **	June		- 3
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan		0 0	31% 1%	July	1010	3
519	Wheal Buller, c, Redruth†1		8 6	1% 1 1%	Oct.	1070	٩
5336	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	38			Dec.	1870	4
5794	Wheal Grenville, c, C mbornet	2 1	1 0			1871	5
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Fedruth	10 1	1 0	 41/8 37/8 41/8	Dec.	1869	
MA00	**************************************	10 1	4 6	 4% 4% 4%	UCL.	1909	

•a Companies marked thus • have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those marked thus ‡ have paid Dividends. London: Printed by Richard Middleton and published by Henry Exclusif (the proprietors), at their office, 26, Fleet Street, E.C., where all communications are requested to be addressed.—March 11, 1871.